The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1897. NO. 16

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEMOCRATS ENTERTAIN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Reed Gets a few Flings, and Several Democrats are Trying to Square Themselves with their Party.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—There were probably few Democrats present at the last session of the House who did'nt feel a little bit ashamed of the proceedings. Representative Bailey, of Texas, rose to a question of personal privilege, and after having read an editorial from a Washington paper, that claims to be Democratic, calling him in effect a tool of Mr. Reed, he denounced the writer as an infamous and malicious liar. Later Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, arose also to a question of personal privilege, and made a speech explaining his attitude towards the Republican policy of semi-weekly adjournments, and disclaiming that he and the Democrats who thought as he did, had rebelled against the Democratic leadership established in caucus, and virtually charging that it was the other Democrats who were acting in opposition to the caucus. As if that were not enough for one short sitting, Representative Burke, of Texas, also made a personal explanation, calling the meetings of the House a "great national farce" and saying that so far as his own action was concerned, he had consulted no one. All of this was nuts for the Republicans and Mr. Reed took good pains to allow the Democrats to do as much talking as they wanted to do, so long as they talked against other Democrats. The majority voted for the three day adjournment just the same, and carried it.

The treaty negotiated by the last administration, with Great Britain, defining a portion of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada, will never be ratified in its present shape. By a pretense in liberality in giving the U. S. about fourteen square miles of territory (which we already had a legal claim to) the wily English diplomats made a trap which was intended to cost the U. S. all the territory worth having in that section, by shutting out our claims within what is known as our "thirty mile strip" and its intersection with the 141st meridian, and it came very near to succeeding too, as the treaty would have been ratified some time ago had not Senator Stewart objected. Mr. Stewart objected on the general principle that the matter was too important to be hastily disposed of, and now that the contents of the treaty is understood, he is being congratulated for having prevented the Senate making a blunder.

According to current gossip, ex-Representative Bellamy Storer, of Ohio, must be a queer sort of a duck. The story goes that he took advantage of Mr. McKinley's financial obligations to him to force a promise that he should be appointed Assistant Secretary of State. When the promise was made, Mr. McKinley did not know that Storer was not on speaking terms with Senator Foraker, or with either of the Republican Congressmen from Cincinnati, and now Storer insists on that appointment being made, although he cannot get the indorsement of either Senator, or any one of the Congressional delegation. He has refused to accept a foreign appointment, because his rich wife wishes to figure in the official society of Washington. It is said that Mr. McKinley has told Senator Foraker that there was nothing left for him to do but nominate Storer for the place, and that he added that any fight made on the nomination in the Senate would not be regarded by him as a fight on the administration. The nomination will almost certainly be rejected, and Storer must know it, yet he insists on being nominated.

Certain Republican Senators, among them Mantle, Carter, Shoup, Warren and Burrows, have demanded of the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee that a duty of not less than two cents a pound shall be placed on hides and that the duty on wool shall be raised to meet a schedule submitted by them, and the demand is accompanied by a threat to defeat the tariff bill if their wishes are not complied with. It is clearly within the power of these five Senators to defeat the tariff bill, but it is not the opinion of those best informed that they will make use of that power to such an extent. They are simply exercising their right to make a big bluff in the interest of the products of their states, in order to get as much of the protection swag for their constituents as possible, but in the end they will take what is given them and vote for the bill.

Having satisfied themselves that Democratic Senators would make no further concessions, the Republicans adopted the last proposition made by the Democratic steering committee, and the vacancies in the Senate Committees will all be filled in a few days. Politically speaking the committees will stand substantially as they did at the close of the last session. An agreement might have been reached before, but the Republicans wished to punish the silver Republicans for supporting Bryan, and the Democrats insisted that it should not be done, and it was not done.

Greece Fighting for Her Rights.

The Greco-Turkish war is the result of the failure of reform pledges. The treaty of Berlin imposed certain obligations of reform upon Turkey, which that government promised faithfully to execute. Those promises were ignored. It gave certain territory to Greece. Turkey never yielded the territory. The powers obligated themselves to see that the Sultan carried out the reform plans. They neglected their duty. Pledged to protect the Christians in the Ottoman empire, the powers stood idly by while those Christians were slaughtered by scores of thousands. The powers did nothing but talk until the Cretans began to work out their own salvation, with Greek aid, and then the powers interfered in behalf of the oppressor, the treaty breaker, and with their heaviest artillery and most murderous projectiles fought against the Christians. The very Turkish batteries which the Greeks destroyed on Sunday were built at a point which Turkey was specifically prohibited from fortifying by the treaty of Berlin. The Christians are fighting for their rights; rights solemnly guaranteed by treaty, and rights which the powers have promised them, but which promise has been cruelly broken.

Causing a Sensation

White township, Clearfield county, has a mild sensation so far as trance visits to Heaven are concerned. Tillie the twelve-year-old daughter of D. T. Faith, who has been ill for several months, has been astonishing friends and neighbors by marvelous descriptions of Heaven and persons who died before she was born. She says she has been in a number of trances, and in each her spirit has visited the heavenly region. She describes accurately the way her mother, who died eight years ago, was dressed when buried, although the child did not see her dead parent before the interment. Tillie said she saw her mother during one of her trances. She also described a brother who died before she was born, and the description was so accurate that the bewildered father was frightened. Hundreds of neighbors have visited the Faith home and conversed with the child, and to all their questions she has given remarkably accurate replies.

"Stickers" are Illegal.

The supreme court of the state, in a decision of much interest, holds that "stickers" have no rightful place on the official ballot, and if allowed, invalidate the ballot and the election should a sufficient number of them be received to control the result. This decision was to be expected. Blank spaces are provided on the official voting papers for the purpose of writing in the name of any one desired to be voted for, and whose name is not printed. To allow stickers would disregard the letter and spirit of the law. Stickers have no place on a secret ballot. They are themselves evidence of outside influence in making up the ballot.

Wheelmen for It.

The following has been sent out by the press committee of the Pennsylvania division L. A. W.

An analysis of the Hamilton road bill, which recently passed the senate by a vote of 41 to 6, and is now pending in the house of representatives, clearly shows its advantage to the farming element. First, the election of three supervisors without compensation, enables the farming districts to secure representative farmers as supervisors whose only motives will be the welfare of their co-workers upon an economical and systematic basis. One-half the tax is more than a large proportion of the taxpayers desire to work out, and the one-half cash will build some permanent roads by contract; in fact, the whole bill provides for an application of business principles to road work which will at once reduce the taxes in townships where permanent roads are not wanted and in others build a little macadam each year with the amount that now each year is wasted. The office now is sought by incompetent men, and the farmers are paying large sums for which they receive no return. The name it carries with it is a guarantee of its being framed in the interest of the farmers, for they have no more loyal friend than Professor Hamilton, assistant state secretary of agriculture.

SCHOOL FUND DISTRIBUTION.

Farmers Endorse the Scheme Suggested by Governor Hastings.

The existing system of distributing the public school fund is not likely to be disturbed by the present legislature. The farmers have been trying for years to bring a change that will give them a larger slice of the appropriation. The nearest they ever came to it was two years ago.

The present system it is claimed, discriminates against the smaller districts and the Philadelphia and Allegheny delegations will agree to none of the pending propositions.

Governor Hastings suggests that the appropriation be distributed by dividing one-third equally among the schools, one-third on the basis of the school population and the balance on the basis of the taxables.

This scheme has been endorsed by the farmers and Representative Smith, of Bedford, has introduced a bill to carry it into effect. The measure has been brought out of the house education committee.

There are still three other bills in the committee. Two were reported and then recommitted. One provides for the distribution on the basis of schools. This, it is said, would give some districts more than their total school expenses.

Another bill provides that one-half of the fund be distributed equally among the schools and one-half on the average annual school attendance. And still another provides for one-half on the number of schools, one-fourth on the school attendance.

Brief Notes.

The large tannery at Clearfield is preparing to shut down; why don't the advance agent get around there?

The Lock Haven Normal now has 400 students.

The Odd Fellows' Orphans' home, near Sunbury, was opened on Saturday and 22 orphans were admitted into the institution. Odd Fellows' lodges from seven counties are interested in the home and each organization is assessed annually $1 per member.

A big battle is looked for between the armies of Greece and Turkey any day. They are in close proximity.

The legislature at Harrisburg is not earning its salt; efforts are being made to create more new offices. The promises made by Quay in two platforms to have important Reform legislation enacted now proves to have been a sham to deceive taxpayers.

Captured a Burglar.

M. J. Artman and Edwin Paul, esq., had a very exciting encounter with a burglar in the cellar of Artman's store in Milton, a few nights ago. They entered the store about half past nine o'clock for the purpose of fixing the fires for the night, and on descending to the cellar found the stair door partly forced. Mr. Artman seized a hatchet while his friend armed himself with a club, and the pair went down the steps. In the cellar they found a tough looking customer, who, on finding his retreat cut off, took a piece of iron and made an attack on his assailants. Mr. Paul pointed his club at the intruder and the latter threw up his hands and surrendered, in the dim light mistaking the club for a gun. An officer was called and the burglar was taken into custody.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued the last week:

Wm. W. McGee, of Magee's Mills, Clearfield, county and Bertha E. Long, of Howard, Pa.

Arthur C. Young, of Hecla, Pa. and Emma M. Minnick of Nittany, Pa.

George E. Seibert and Nora B. Thompson both of Benner Township.

John H. Crossmire, of Curtins works, and Candace Bridge, of Marion Twp.

John H. Maffet, of Osceola, Clearfield county, and Alice J. Fleck of Julian, Pa.

Henry H. Clark, and Maud C. Bitner, both of Eagleville, Pa.

Rev Oliver Govnal, of Apolla, Pa., and Phoebe Ann Lamb, of Philipsburg, Pa.

John I. Grey, of Half Moon Twp., and Nannie C. Woodring of Port Matilda.

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

CAPITOL BILL PASSES.

NOW COMES THE OPPORTUNITY FOR PLUNDER.

The Bill Passed by the Legislature to Spend Over Half a Million.—No Limit Placed on Furnishings.

The Walton capitol bill passed the house last Wednesday by a vote of 149 to 39. It then went to the senate for concurrence in the house amendments and then to the governor for his signature.

The bill was taken up at the morning session on a special order for third reading and final passage. Mr. Smith, of Bedford, promptly moved to go into committee of the whole to amend by limiting the cost of furnishing and decorating the building to $300,000. After a short debate the motion failed by a vote of 81 to 95.

Mr. Robb, of Alleghany, followed with a motion to go into committee of the whole to amend by inserting a clause providing for an annex to the east wing of the proposed building to be fitted up at a cost not to exceed $25,000 with a plant to furnish heat and light for the public buildings.

Mr. Harris, of Clearfield, spoke against the amendment and Mr. Nesbit, of Northumberland, took a fall out of the bill. He said he did not approve of the colonial style of architecture. If this plan was followed out in the construction of the building it should be followed in the furnishing.

Mr. Nesbitt said he knew the bill wouldld become a law and predicted that ten years from now the people of Pennsylvania will not be proud of the day's work. Mr. McElhany, of Alleghany, opposed that feature of the bill giving the commission unlimited authority to expend the state's money in furnishing the building. The amount should be limited. Mr. Robb's motion was then voted down and the bill passed finally and was promptly messaged to the senate.

The measure appropriates $520,000 for the erection of a capitol on the site of the old building. The work is to be done under the supervision of a commission composed of Governor, state treasurer, auditor general, president pro tem. of the senate and speaker of house. The building is to be ready for the meeting of the next legislature. It is to be furnished under the direction of the board of public buildings and grounds. The cost of furnishing and decorating is unlimited. Governor Hastings will abvertise this week for bids for erection of the building.

The Locusts Cry Again.

The cry now is that the seventeen-year locust is due in this part of the world this year. By June and July you will doubtless hear this rasping screech throughout the land. An exchange says: "His last engagement with this section was in 1880, when myriads of the troublesome insects did considerable damage to vegetation." It is a mistake to suppose that the seventeen year locust is a serious scourge. They subsist on roots and fibres when in the earth, in the grub state, but eat but little if anything, when above ground. The chief damage they inflict is by scoring or ringing of twigs on trees, making grooves in which to deposit their eggs. They cut a wide swath in this line for about six weeks, then they perish, and their larvas, falling from the tree, enter the ground as grub, which is transformed from one state to another until a cycle of seventeen years rolls around, when he again makes his debut as a screeching locust.

Laughter is Healthy.

It is said that every hearty laugh in which a man or woman indulges tends to prolong life, as it makes the blood move more rapidly and gives a new and different stimulus to all the organs of the body from what is in force at other times. Therefore, perhaps the saying "Laugh and grow fat" is not an exaggerated one, but has foundation in fact. No truer words were ever uttered than those which state so clearly, "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone." The jolly, wholesome, happy-harted people are those who have most friends and see the best that life holds out to them.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linded Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

BLOW AT OFFICE HUNTERS.

Postmaster General Gary Makes an Important Ruling About Small Offices.

Postmaster General Gary is credited with the adoption of a new policy regarding fourth-class postmasters in offices where the total muneration in the course of the year does not exceed $100.

Mr. Gary holds that in such a small place the postoffice should not be considered a thing for political reward, and has already declined to appoint several Republicans to such offices where the Democratic incumbent's time has expired, because the applicants had not the endorsement of any considerable number of the patrons of the office.

General Gary has notified several representatives that this policy will be strictly carried out, and the result will be that in Democratic districts, where the majority of the patrons of a little office are Democrats, there will be no change in the postmaster during the next four years.

Lancaster Constables Lectured.

At the Lancaster court on Monday when the constables made their usual returns Judge Brubaker gave them a lively lecture. When city constables were asked whether there were any violation of the liquor law in the way of "speak-easies" or so-called "clubs," all answered negatively.

The Court then accused them of neglect of duty. Said the Judge: "We are tired of getting our information from outside sources, and we have the information to "spot" you all. We must and will have legal information of violations of the law." He then handed them back their returns, giving them until Saturday in which to correct them, and if not then properly indicted the Court promised to indict every offender. Some of the county constables were given similar treatment, as they were informed that selling hard cider was as much a violation as selling liquor, if the parties had no license. One constable asked whether it was illegal for a man to take hard cider to a place and give it away to his friends, and was told that people did not usually give much drink away, and in such a case the party must be reported. If he was found to be innocent of an offence no harm would come to him.

Base Ball Suits and Bicycles Free.

It is safe to say that nearly every member of the rising generation is now thinking either of base ball or bicycling. But how to get the bicycle and how to get the base ball uniforms are the problems. "The Philadelphia Press" solves both. That paper, which has always led in its amateur base ball bicycling departments, now makes two novel, interesting offers. It will furnish, absolutely free, to the amateur base ball club receiving the greatest number of votes before June 19, a complete set of the finest National League Base Ball uniforms. This includes caps, shoes, belts, stockings, shirts and trousers, and the whole outfit will be of the finest quality. The whole outfit will be given absolutely free to the amateur club receiving the greatest number of votes. Full details of the offer are given in "The Press" every day.

Any number of bicycles will be given free to those who will render a trifling service to "The Press." Details of the bicycle offer will be sent to any person who sends two two-cent postage stamps to "The Press," Philadelphia.

Dont's in Furnishing the House.

Do'nt confound liking with taste.

Don't put borders on carpets for small rooms.

Don't hang chandeliers or lamps in low ceiled rooms.

Don't be chary of rich warm tints in a northern room.

Don't buy what suits the fancy, regardless of their combined effect.

Don't select anything because it is fashionable, but because it is good.

Don't have any apparent, much less any regular, arrangement of furniture.

Don't believe for a minute that expensiveness is essential to beautiful effects.

Don't make a table a pivoted point from which the rest of the furniture radiates.

Don't use decided patterns for upholstery if you have for wall and floor coverings.

Don't make a narrow door narrower with a heavy drapery. We drape too much.

Of Interest to Odd Fellows.

The Central Pennsylvania Odd Fellows association will hold the largest demonstration in its history on the 23, of this month, in Mt. Carmel, Pa. The local committee are making extensive preparations to receive the visiting lodges; The various mining operations will suspend work on that occasion and the railroads have given a special low rate of fare. A large number of cantons, encampments and subordinate lodges from Schuylkill, Lycoming, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Union, Tioga, Snyder, Carbon, Dauphin, and Luzerne counties will be represented in the monster parade.

Local Jots and Pleasantries

Advertise in the Reporter, everybody reads it.

Johnny Hosterman is still the champion cycle expert in this part of the kingdom.

Speer Palmer bagged 82 trout the other day; he hooked them, didn't Speer one of 'em.

There has been nothing unfavorable to the grain fields and fruit crop thus far; all safe yet.

There is nothing so unsuccessful as that which never succeeds and ends in a miserable farce.

The mountain sides are full of overflow springs from the abundance of water filling the earth.

For fine job work, at reasonable prices, call at this office, including letter and bill heads and envelopes.

We still take the abused "53 cent dollar" in this office at 100 cents. Send them along on subscription.

Some fine trout have been caught in Penn's creek and other of our streams, no one as yet caught a barrel full.

A fellow who hiddenly breeds strife is the curse of a community, and employs cat's paws to do his work.

We had a few nights of freezing temperature within a week, but no perceptible harm done to fruit or grain fields.

Young Wells, of Pleasant Gap, on 16 caught 50 trout in Penns creek. He may now cut the last letter from his name.

Eggs at 8 cents per dozen are low enough to eat; sometimes you get a young chicken or two with them without extra charge.

On Saturday April showed that it had some remnats of winter on the shelf yet and could make it "linger in the lap of spring."

The Bellefonte electric light plant is in working order with a new outfit. Quick work since the fire less than three weeks ago.

Thanks to Maj. Aust. Curtin for invitation to seventh annual Commencement of the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School, May 3 and 4.

Notice to Winter: It is about time to get out of the lap of spring and betake yourself to hugging a sweet and lovely iceberg up at the north pole.

The Centre county troutists thus far met with something less than ordinary luck. Perhaps the speckled beauties seem to be looking after their own safety.

A fellow from Union county on 15th went home from Cherry Run with over 100 trout. The story is true, but there is a little silver connected therewith.

Potatoes continue plenty in this market and can be had for 10 and 12 cents per bushel. Eggs dashed over sliced potatoes and fried, make a cheap and royal dish.

Dr. Sum Musser, of Aaronsburg, informs us the general health in his field of practice is good. That's about the condition in all parts of the county, alarmingly for the doctors.

Tuesday morning, 20th, was the coldest on record for some date in April. Thermometer at all places, was about same as here, down to 20. The peach crop was badly damaged.

There is something funny about the label of a newspaper: If the subscriber examines it and finds it dated ahead he will smile; if the editor examines it and finds it in arrears he will sigh.

The Centre Democrat has opened another scholarship contest to the Lock Haven Normal. Miss Violetta Wolf, of this place, will make an effort, with the assistance of friends, to win the prize.

The most harmonious water company are the trout and chubs in the drug store aquarium; each fish wags its tail without meddling with any other, and a lesson might be learned even from the trout and chubs.

We heard of a boy, the other day, taking his first lesson in fishing; with rod, line and grain of corn on the hook he made a cast among the chickens of the barn yard and soon caught a hen. Very soon after he caught a durn good licken' from the "ole man."

There are some bad board walks in town which may cause a suit for damages any hour. Perhaps the walk committee has no form for notification; if so, apply at this office, we can supply three sent to annoy and signed by one having a very ragged walk all the time.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and $1.

THE NEWS.

Fire destroyed the business portion of Lindsey village, eight miles west of Fremont, O. The postoffice, the drug store, grocery, meat market and the new Produce Exchange Building, Town Hall and the Grand Army of the Republic Hall was burned.

Hon. J. Leonard Mueller, general manager of the Synder Banana Company, Mobile, Ala., shot and mortally wounded himself. He was one of the best-known fruit importers in the country. In letters to relatives and friends nervous prostration was alleged as having induced the attempt at self-destruction.

The speakers who will represent Princeton in the annual debate with Yale were chosen as follows: R. F. Stirling, Blairsville, Pa.; N. S. Reeves, New West Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. H. Yocum, Columbia, Pa., and Ivy Lee, Atlanta, Ga.

In New York an attachment for $750 was issued against the City of Tacoma, Wash., in favor of John F. Dillon for services rendered in 1893 in connection with an issue of water and light bonds.

The two-masted schooner Miranda, owned by the East River Terra-Cotta Company, sank off Bath Beach, S. I. She was loaded with fire brick. The captain and crew escaped in the schooner's boat.

While three men were engaged in repairing the bell tower of the St. Marie Salome (Quebec) Roman Catholic Church the scaffolding broke and they were thrown to the ground, a distance of some 70 feet. Trepanier St. Benoit was dead when picked up, and the two others, named Valliancourt and Chenier, were fatally hurt.

The Illinois State Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the reported misappropriation of the funds of the University of Illinois by Ex-Treasurer Spalding.

Adolph Kluge, of the firm of Kluge Bros., New York, was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Alexander for examination upon a charge of aiding in smuggling from Canada several trunks containing woven goods.

Secretary Alger has accepted the offer made by the State of New Jersey of the use of the State camp and rifle range at Seagrit for the United States troops in the vicinity of New York.

Coblentz, Pike & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, San Francisco, have failed with liabilities of $100,000. Nominally the assets exceed the liabilities, though their real value can be established only after the expert shall have submitted his statement.

A train of passenger cars ran into a car in which several workmen were sitting in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, Jersey City, N. J. Three of the workmen were severely hurt.

In an interview published in the Sacremento (Cala.) Bee, James Collins, now in jail, acknowledges that he is "Cuckoo" Collins, wanted by the police of Denver for the robbery of a jewelry store on March 9, 1896.

A local institution has deposited $1,000,000 in gold in the New York clearing-house vaults in settlement of balances, bringing the aggregate amount of gold on deposit there up to $53,000,000.

Mrs. Caroline Booth, who was shot at Newtown, Conn., it was supposed by tramps, now says that J. W. Tuttle, with whom she had been living, inflicted the wound. They had quarreled much of late.

The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Brooklyn, voted to give the laity equal representation in the Conference with the clergy. The proposition was carried by a majority of 68 on a total vote of 202.

Judge Quinn has sentenced Lewis Kellihan, of Mason City, Ia., to be hanged on August 12. Kellihan and his brother robbed a bank at Sherburn, Minn., in November, and killed two men. They fled on bicycles, and were caught three days later. The brother was killed at the capture.

At Toronte, Ontario, Harry Lavigne, alias Sam H. Cohen, who is wanted in Cleveland on a charge of embezzlement, was sentenced to 50 days in jail for pocket-picking.

BIG BLAZE IN NEW ORLEANS.

An Entire Block Destroyed and Other Property Damaged.

The Moresque block, owned by Gauch & Sons, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. The fire broke out shortly after one o'clock and at half-past two the building had collapsed and upwards of $400,000 had gone up in smoke. The Moresque building, occupied an entire block, bounded by Camp, Poydras and Church streets and Lafayette Square, and its walls were built entirely of iron in a design known as the Moorish. The Montgomery Furniture Company and Gauch Sons & Co., crockery merchants were the tenants of the building, and both firms carried full stocks. The buildings of the German Gazette and the Evening Telegram were completely gutted, their contents being destroyed. Several stores were also destroyed. Adjacent dwelling houses and business property were damaged more or less by water.

The following is the estimate of losses and insurance: Gouch & Sons, $100,000 on building, on stock $60,000, insurance $125,000; Montgomery Company, stock $100,000 loss; insurance $80,000; German Gazette, loss $25,000, insurance $12,000; Evening Telegram, loss $20,000, no insurance; Warren Hotel and saloon, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; James A. Atken, plumber, loss $10,000, insurance $5,000; Heath, Schwartz Sons, wall paper, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000.

The insurance is about equally divided between local and foreign companies. Outside of the specified cases of loss, the damage to adjacent property is estimated to be $60,000, all fully insured. Total loss $400,000, with an insurance of $293,000. No loss of life is reported, but several prostrations by heat occurred.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

The Diamond Glass Works, of Royersford, are preparing to resume operations this month.

The barn on the farm of William Cook, near Haltman's Mill, East Coventry, was destroyed by fire. The livestock was saved.

The large barn of Lewis Grape, in Sugar Valley, was completely destroyed by fire, together with all the contents. A number of valuable horses and hogs were cremated in the burning structure.

Residents of Bristol and vicinity have been considerably annoyed recently by tramps who have called in the morning, and finding the family still in bed, appropriated the milk left on the doorsteps.

The home of Frank Kessler, of Millheim, was completely destroyed by fire, the flames originating from a defective stovepipe. The family were aroused by sparks falling on the bed occupied by Kessler.

Residents of Bellefonte and vicinity have been purchasing what they considered fresh vegetables, but it has been discovered that peas, corn and other commodities were taken in their dried state, soaked with water and sold while in that condition.

SILVER ENVOYS.

President McKinley Names the Commission.

ACTIVE WORK TO BEGIN.

They Will Go to Europe in May to Arrange for an International Conference and Agreement for Bimetallism—Two of the Members Strong Advocates of the Restoration of Silver.

A despatch from Washington says:—Under the act approved March 3, 1897, "for the promotion of international agreement for bimetallism," President McKinley Monday night announced the appointment of three commissioners to represent the United States in the proposed conference. They are: Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, Republican; Gen. Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, Republican; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Democrat.

Confirmation of these appointments by the Senate is not required by the act creating the commission.

It has been generally conceded that Senator Wolcott would be made a member of the commission. He has been an active leader in the movement for the monetary agreement, and is widely known as an advocate of the silver cause. His trip to Europe last fall was generally conceded to be at least semi-official as the representative of the new administration.

Wolcott's Trip to Europe.

His tour extended over several months and embraced the leading European capitals. He had audience with the more noted financiers and Ministers, and it is believed then laid the foundation for the international conference which the commission will endeavor to bring to a conclusion. Senator Wolcott is now serving his second term in the Senate, having been elected to that body in 1885. While a pronounced bimetallist, he was a stanch supporter of the St. Louis ticket.

Gen. Charles J. Paine is a Republican and was a McKinley man. He is one of the most prominent business men of Massachusetts, and is said to be a deep student of the financial question. While he is classed as a supporter of bimetallism, based on international agreement, he is regarded as allied with the sound money faction. He is a graduate of Harvard, being a member of the class of '53.

It is a fact not generally known that Gen. Paine accompanied Senator Wolcott on his European trip and assisted him in that work. It is believed that he went abroad with Senator Wolcott with the understanding that he was to be made a member of the Commission.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson.

Ex-Vice President Stevenson, the Democratic member of the Commission, is generally known as an advocate of bimetallism. He was a stanch supporter of Bryan and the Chicago platform. He and Senator Wolcott, however, are said to be in accord on the financial question.

It is not yet known when the Commissioners will meet and organize. When an organization is affected, however, it is believed that Senator Wolcott will be made President.

Britain Not to Take the Initiative.

Answering a question regarding the prospects of the government sending out invitations to a bimetallic conference, Mr. Balfour reiterated, in the House of Commons, that there was nothing in the situation which would lead him to suppose that anything could be gained by Great Britain taking the initiative in promoting an international bimetallic conference.

CABLE SPARKS.

Massowah advices at Rome announce a very rich discovery of gold quartz at Asmara.

The prospect of financial ruin for Greece is attracting a great deal of attention in European commercial circles.

It is believed in Havana that General Rivera will be sentenced to death, but that the sentence will not be carried out.

Emperor William telegraphed his condolence to the widow of Dr. Von Stephan, the German imperial postmaster.

Dispatches received in Madrid from Manila say the Philippine insurgents have killed several monks and have burned three churches.

A cartload of fireworks exploded in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, setting fire to a block of buildings, which was destroyed. Ten persons were killed.

Several of the prominent officers concerned in the recent military plot in Chili will be retired and another will be transferred to a less important post.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in the House of Commons announced that a contract had been signed for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin died at Cannes, Frances, and his brother, Duke Johann Albrecht Schwerin, has assumed the regency of the grand duchy.

The Peruvian government has suspended the coinage of silver at the government mint and has issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after May 10, 1897.

The Congress of Honduras has granted a concession to a Hondural syndicate, in conjunction with New York capitalists, for an interoceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez, on the Atlantic, to Amapala, on the Pacific.

The action against the American Tobacco Company of Canada for conspiracy, taken by F. M. Fortier, a Canadian tobacco manufacturer, has been dismissed by Judge Dugas at Montreal, who holds that the company has a right to insist that the dealers who wish to handle their cigarettes shall not handle goods of another manufacturer.

HOSPITALS IN CUBA.

Weyler Preparing for the Dread Rainy Season.

In view of the approach of the rainy season, Captain General Weyler has ordered the erection of an infirmary on the trocha and the extension of the military hospitals. New hospitals will be constructed under the supervision of the sanitary inspector general at Trinidad, Castida, Isabella and Sagua.

The Captain General has ordered the demolition of all houses inside the cultivation zone. This is on the theory that the peasants will remain at night in the block houses and remove their families to the towns. In this way, says General Weyler, the regulars will not be exposed to the risk, in case of insurgent aggression, of shooting women and children.

Five well-known merchants have been fined $500 each for issuing fractional scrip without authority.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

At the present time considerable more than one-half of the bessemer steel manufactured in the United States is produced in Pennsylvania, which mainly uses the high class and expensive ores of the Lake Superior region. Nearly one-fourth of the whole amount is produced in Illinois.

A 162-inch papermaking machine is under construction for the Rumford Falls Paper Company, of Rumford Falls, Me., which is, undoubtedly the largest in the world, having a 60-foot wire gun-metal breast-roll, 24-inch gun-medal coucher, 24-inch press-roll, 28 48-inch dryers, besides press and receiving dryers, and a stack of 12 chilled calendar rolls, reel and winding machine, the speed being from 300 to 500 feet per minute.

Arizona's monthly output of copper at present is over 5,000 tons, which, at 12 cents per pound, returns to Arizona annually over $14,000,000, or an average of nearly $40,000 per day. Most of the copper produced in Arizona gives also a yield of gold or silver. The output of copper will be nearly doubled this year, as all the plants are being increased, and others are being installed at new mines. The greatest activity is reported in the southwestern part of Yayapai county.

Metallurgic experts are examining Japanese ores, with a view to employing them in making steel, but the investigations have not as yet been encouraging. The largest deposit is near Kamaishi, where several blast furnaces are already at work, and experiments have been made with the black or magnetic iron sand, from which, it is said, was made the very fine steel for which Japan was once noted; but in view of the barren results of recent experiments, this tradition does not seem likely to be verified.

"Salvador," says a citizen of that country, "is one of the richest countries in the world and one of the most densely populated. There are no people of great fortune, like the Vanderbilts and Astors, ther, but a great many who have large estates that yield handsome incomes. Coffee is, of course; the big industry, and the crop is worth annually about $7,000,000 in gold. There is also a large amount of indigo exported. Almost the entire country is under cultivation. The only drawback to life in Salvador is the constant dread of the ravages of yellow fever."

H. M. Brentley, of Philadelphia, has applied to the Mexican government for a renewal of the Topolobampo co-operative colony, which was recently forfeited by Col. Owen, who made a complete failure of his enterprise. Brently is a follower of Bellamy's theories, and claims to have a large amount of American capital back of his enterprise, which, in addition to the establishment of the co-operative colony at Topolobampo, embraces the building of a railroad from that place to the city of Chihuahua, across the Sierra Madre Mountains.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Ex-Ambassador Bayard has had his favorite English horse shipped to this country.

King Leopold, of Belgium, is said to be very fond of going about incognito. Whenever he finds it possible he goes to England unaccompanied, and strolls around the streets like any humble tourist.

The late Perley Derby, of Salem, Mass., was one of the best-known genealogists in the United States, and for thirty years had been employed in making genealogical researches in almost every State in the Union.

Mr. Bayard's son-in-law, Lieutenant Commander W. S. Cowles, naval attache to the United States Embassy, is said to have been for some years the most popular man in London diplomatic circles, and his departure is greatly deplored.

The private library of the late Professor DuBois Raymond, of Berlin, has just been purchased and presented to the Newberry Library of Chicago by Professor Nicholas Senn. This library consists of 1400 volumes, chiefly on physiology and allied subjects, and is a very valuable one. It was once offered to the University of Pennsylvania.

Though Dr. Barnard was refused a pension by the Connecticut Legislature it now seems likely that one will be raised by popular subscription. The Harford "Courant" has taken the matter in hand at the suggestion of one of Dr. Barnard's friends, and headed a subscription list which is rapidly growing. It is to be hoped that the "Courant" meets with success, for no educator in America deserves more from the public than Barnard.

When President McKinley was Governor of Ohio his father was still alive. The President then signed his name "Wm. McKinley, Jr." After the father died he wished to drop the "Jr.," but as he took the oath of office as "Wm. McKinley, Jr.," he decided to retain it. When he was Governor for a second term his name was signed plain "Wm. McKinley. Gradually the letter "m" in "Wm." became almost a straight line, and so he decided that as President he would sign his name "William McKinley."

CURRENT EVENTS.

A gold mine has been discovered at West Milan, N. H.

Biddeford, Me., has hopes of a $2,000,000 Government granite contract, to employ 1,000 men five years.

In some parts of Tulare County, Cal., this season's sheep-shearing has been given entirely to Indians and Chinese.

The lumber business in the Penobscot (Me.) region will probably exceed in volume this year that of any previous year since the decline in the industry began.

The failure of the Oregon Legislature to organize and pass appropriation bills has left many of the public institutions in a sad plight. The State prison authorities say that they have not money enough to buy postage stamps for the convicts' limited correspondence or to furnish the discharged ones the customary $5 on leaving.

March 29 was the star sap day of the maple sugar season in Vermont, and reports from various sections around Rutland state that the run for the past four days has been good. A farmer living some ways north of Mill Village gathered 180 barrels of sap on Saturday. The season will necessarily be short, and consequently every hour and every available maple is put into use. Many farmers are boiling all night to keep ahead.

One of the secretaries of the American Missionary Association of New York has just returned from a two months' trip through the South. He visited North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, studying the conditions of the colored people and their problem. He says that Southern women as a rule do not favor negro education, and this fact has influence to prevent an expression of sympathy on the part of men who themselves are not opposed to giving the negro a chance. The sentiment of justice and fair dealing toward the negro is gaining strength slowly. Sympathy for the negro in its expression is not very courageous, because it faces the multitude and is not popular.

THEY NEED FOOD.

The Flood Sufferers in the South.

PEOPLE STILL GLOOMY.

Twenty-two Thousand in Bolivar County Dependent Upon Charity—Brighter Prospects in Sunflower County—The Country Drying Off, and the Farmers Beginning to Plant Cotton.

While the condition of affairs in the overflowed Mississippi delta is reported brighter, the situation between Vicksburg and New Orleans is causing the greatest apprehension. The river continues to rise in the Louisiana levee district, and weak spots in the levee are being strengthened and watched day and night. O. C. Stubblefield, correspondent for the Agricultural Department of the United States Government at Indola, Miss., says the suffering in Sunflower county, which forms part of the delta, has been greatly alleviated and that much of the country now is dry. Farmers are busy plowing and planting cotton, and if matters grow no worse, that country will not require any assistance from the government.

Statistics of the number of flood sufferers in Bolivar county have been compiled by a committee appointed to look after the distribution of the government provisions. They show 22,000 who now or soon will have to be fed by charity, in addition to 3,000 head of live stock.

The water at Rosedale has not receded. The first train that has entered Clarksdale for many days has arrived there. Trains are also being run from Clarksdale to Minter City and Philip and from Lulu to Jonestown. The weather throughout the delta is clear and pleasant. The river reports at Greenville for the last three days have given the people no hope. The water may possibly recede by May 10, and if so, a crop may be made.

At Helena the situation is unchanged. At a meeting of the property owners of the city it was decided to erect a new levee around the city.

A FATAL QUARREL.

Two Young Men Fight to Kill Each Other at Charlestown.

News reached Piedmont of a fatal affray at Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va. George Goetzen and Will Dean, young men, got into a quarrel.

Dean hit Goetzen over the head with a beer bottle, fracturing his skull. Goetzen then shot Dean through the left breast, barely missing his heart. Both will probably die.

A letter from Africa states that Merchand's exploring expedition in Africa burned many villages, killed a few hundred natives and took their live stock for food.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 25
High Grade Extra			4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73		75
CORN—No. 2 White	26		27½
Oats—Southern & Penn	23½		24
RYE—No. 2	38½		39¾
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 00		13 50
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car ids	14 00		14 50
Wheat Blocks	7 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	9 00		9 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	75
No. 2			57½
PEAS—Standards	85		125
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	8	@	8½
City Cows	7		8
Southern No. 2	6		7
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	25	@	30
ONIONS	30		35
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shis	6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	5		5
Hams	10½		11¾
Mess Pork, per bar			10 50
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	21	@	22
Under Fine	19		20
Creamery Rolls	21		22
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	12¼	@	12¼
N. Y. Flats	12¾		12¾
Skim Cheese	4½		6
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	9	@	9½
North Carolina	8½		9
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	20	@	25
Ducks, per lb	10		11
Turkeys, per lb	11		12
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 50
Hogs	3 50		3 75
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		100
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		100

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	78		79¾
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	28		29
OATS—No. 3	23		24
BUTTER—State	14		19
EGGS—State	10		10¼
CHEESE—State	9¾		10

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	79¾		80
CORN—No. 3	27⅝		28¼
OATS—No. 2	24½		25
BUTTER—State	20		21
EGGS—Penna ft	10		10½

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE POP-CORN MAN.

There's a queer little man lives down the street
Where two of the broadest highways meet.
In a queer little house that's half of it glass,
With windows open to all who pass,
And a low little roof that's nearly flat,
And a chimney as black as Papa's best hat.
Oh, the house is built on this funny plan
Because it's the home of the pop-corn man!

How does he sleep, if he sleeps at all?
He must roll up like a rubber ball,
Or like a squirrel, and store himself
All huddly-cuddly under the shelf.
If he wanted to stretch he'd scarce have space,
In his bare little, spare little, square little space.
He seems like a rat cooped up in a can,
This brisk little, frisk little pop-corn man!
I know he's wise by the way he looks,
For he's just like the men I've seen in books,
With his hair worn off, and his squinty eyes,
And his wrinkles, too,—oh, I know he's wise!
And then just think of the way he makes
The corn all jump into snowy flakes,
With a "pop! pop! pop!" in his covered pan,
This queer little, dear little pop-corn man!

—Clinton Scollard.

THE VALUE OF GOOD HABITS.

Boys and girls who grow up without forming bad habits generally make useful citizens and seldom lack for employment, writes John Jackson. One of the most common habits that boys of the present time are learning to follow, is that of using tobacco in some form. Ask the merchant, banker or railroad manager if he prefers to employ a young man with this habit. Profane language is another habit that has become so common as to attract but little attention. Yet how little excuse there is for its indulgence. It shows lack of refinement, or thoughtlessness on behalf of others, and every true gentleman will try to avoid it. As we all have more or less influence in society, and as our everyday habits have much to do with the influence which we exert, we should cultivate habits of a pleasing and agreeable nature, and avoid all those that seem coarse or vulgar.

GOING TO SLEEP.

Did you ever think of the way in which you fall asleep?

It is a gradual process, the senses sinking off one at a time until they are all unconscious. The first to be affected is the eyesight. The eyelids quiver and blink, and you say that you are drowsy. After the sense of sight is fast asleep often you will continue to hear and feel for some time. Taste follows sight to sleep, and then come smell and hearing, and finally, last of all, touch. Touch never sleeps very hard unless you are worn out with fatigue. Frequently, as you know, if you so much as lay your finger on a friend who is asleep, up he will jump, wide awake. The quickest way of arousing even a sound sleeper is to lay a cool hand on his forehead.

With cats, however, it is different. Sight, hearing, taste and touch may all go to sleep and sleep very soundly, but the cat's sense of smell never sleeps. Some of you who have pet cats will find lots of fun in experimenting with them. When puss is fast asleep get a juicy bit of meat or a mouse and very quietly place it near her nose. Instantly her eyes will pop open and she will be ready for dinner.

A LITTLE PRINCE WHO WOULDN'T WASH.

Little princes are much like other children. The son of the crown prince of Prussia did not like to be washed in the morning, and he often made a great fuss about it.

One day his governor reported him to his father. "Very well," said the crown prince, "after this let him go unwashed."

So the next morning the prince did not have his face washed, nor his hands, and he went out to walk with his governor, feeling proud to think that he had got his own way.

Around the palace of the prince there were many soldiers, who watched to see that no harm came to the royal family. These soldiers always saluted the children whenever they went by. This time, however, the first soldier the little prince passed stood still and straight, and did not salute. The prince looked displeased, but said nothing. Presently he came to another soldier, but he also stood still and did not salute. When the walk was finished and they had passed many soldiers, none of whom paid any attention to the prince, the little fellow dashed into his father exclaiming:

"Papa! papa! You must whip all your soldiers! They refuse to salute me when I pass."

"Ah, my son," said the crown prince, "they do rightly, for clean soldiers never salute a dirty little prince."

After that he took a shower bath every morning.

A GREAT ARTESIAN WELL.

It was sunk in the Rocky mountain plateau by a railroad company, to command water for their locomotives. The revelations as to sorts and conditions of things at the great depths below the surface, were like hand-shakings of some strange, unseen world. Boys especially flocked to the fascinating spot, and early began talking about "depths," "flows," "pressure," "finds," etc.

It was sunk in a valley of the plateau, but a valley of altitude, as are all the plateau valleys. These are from 2700 to 10,000 feet above sea level, the mountain peaks reaching some 10,000, 13,000 and 15,000 feet above the sea.

The well was begun with six-inch pipe. From start to finish, the boring was through strata of sand and clay, alternating with measurable regularity, though of varying thicknesses, hard pan of course appearing, this last being first encountered at 170 feet.

The varieties of clay were gray, blue, soft blue, sandy gray, blue clay shale and tough blue. The sands were red, gray, blue, sand and gravel, granite sand, forest bed sand, coarse gravel, quicksand and a fine blue granite sand.

At 200 feet they struck water, a small flow. In general, thereafter, when sand was met, there would be a flow of water. At 438 feet they had a remarkable find, viz, blue sand, water fifteen to twenty gallons the minute, and forest wood decomposed. At 667 feet they again encountered forest remains, this time undecomposed. At 730 feet the forest remains again appeared. At this depth the flow was a hundred gallons a minute. Short of this depth a number of small flows could have been combined and sufficient water obtained, but boring was continued to get greater pressure.

At 500 feet the methods used to drive the pipe proving unsatisfactory, the six-inch pipe was abandoned, and a four-inch pipe was adopted, being driven inside the other; and they began a method of boring ahead of the pipe, instead of driving it. The apparatus for this was a revolving column of two-inch pipe, inside the well, that could be raised or lowered at pleasure. A cutting, auger-like tool was at its lower end; the upper end connected by hose with a powerful pump, which forced water to the bottom, and washed to the borings. This apparatus made the pipe driving unnecessary, since the tool could be driven and revolved to a depth beyond the pipe, which would settle as far as allowed. The precaution required was to prevent the pipe from dropping into the earth. Thus the pipe remained loose, and could have been recovered had the well proved a failure.

From the fine flow of a hundred gallons, there was a decrease that discouraged the boys, as the boring went on and on, until it was but three gallons. At 909 feet there was pumped up coarse gravel wash, large as a walnut, so round and smooth that some were used for marble playing.

At the three-gallon flow the depth was 1033 feet; but six-y-six feet more of boring brought them to fine sand and a flow of 112 gallons. In five feet more, they went to hard blue clay, a triumph of pressure, and 120 gallons a minute, rising four feet above the surface and raising fifty-nine gallons a height of thirty feet, discharging into the tanks 85,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

At 1047 feet, the well's depth, a piece of hard-pan was found, weighing about five ounces, through which the auger tool had cut.

All this was a great object lesson to the students of physical geography and geology.

ADVENTURES OF COWRIE TOT.

Away out upon the bosom of the broad Pacific, upon a low-lying coral isle, covered with stately cocoanut trees and beautifully colored flowers of every kind, lives Cowrie Tot, the little, dark-skinned savage. It is always warm and summer-like where Cowrie lives, and his mamma is never compelled to wrap him up in coats and woollen stockings. In fact, neither Cowrie, his mamma nor any one else upon the island have ever seen such a thing as ice or snow, and would probably be very much frightened if it was shown to them.

For this reason the houses they live in are not at all like our own. They are merely sheds built of small poles and palm leaves, with quite a high and heavy slanting roof, and both of the ends are left completely open, so as to allow as much cool air as possible to pass through. Instead of bedsteads and cribs, they have hammocks swung from wall to wall, and their dining rooms, parlors and kitchens are out in the open air.

Like all other little boys and girls upon the island, Cowrie Tot is extremely fond of playing in the water. From early morn till late in the daylight he and his merry playmates spend the best part of their time in swimming and diving. Cowrie and the other boys and girls are very venturesome and daring; in fact, much more so than little children who have not spent as much of their time in swimming as the little coral islanders should ever think of being.

One day when the grown men were along the shore turning big turtles on their backs to catch them, Cowrie became very much interested. These turtles, which are very large, come to these islands in great numbers at certain seasons of the year and climb up on the white sand beach.

Now, Cowrie was not strong enough to turn one of these big fellows over, but he picked out a little one and threw himself upon its back. He thought his weight would be too much for the little turtle to carry, and that he could easily hold him until some of the men came to help. But Mr. Turtle had his own ideas about the matter as well as Cowrie Tot.

Away went Mr. Turtle scuttling over the smooth beach toward the dancing waves, and away, perched upon his smooth back, and crying lustily for help, went little Cowrie Tot.

"Jump off!" cried his father to him, but Cowrie did not have time. Into the water they both went together, with a great splash and splutter. Now, of course, Cowrie stood in no danger of drowning, for he was a most excellent swimmer, and as the turtle kept at the top of the water, swimming easily along, he rather enjoyed the novel ride and determined to stick to the turtle's back.

In a very few minutes he was much further out at sea than he had ever been before, and he began to think about coming back. All of a sudden the turtle seemed to become frightened and dived down, leaving Cowrie all alone upon the water.

All at once he saw a long black object coming directly toward him, with glistening eyes and sharply pointed head. It was a shark; a cruel, man-eating shark.

Cowrie Tot knew all about sharks. So he began to splash with his feet and hands with all his might and main, and Mr. Shark kept away from him. But not very far, though. Over the water came bounding a small boat and in the bow sat Cowrie's father, with a long keen knife in one hand. Just as Cowrie came to the top again in order to get breath his father jumped into the water, almost upon top of the shark. The other men hauled Cowrie into the boat. The water was splashed all around while Cowrie's father was fighting the shark. And the next thing Cowrie knew the big body of the shark was floating out to sea.

Too Cold for Moths.

The Department of Agriculture, through its entomologist, Doctor Howard, some time ago instituted experiments to determine at how low a temperature it is necessary to keep furs and woollen goods in order to save them fro mthe ravages of moths, carpet beetles, etc. The results show that a temperature of 40 to 42 degrees F. during the summer is sufficiently low for the purpose.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I am dead,"
The apple tree said,
"Because I have never a leaf to show,
Because I stoop
And my branches droop,
And the dull-gray mosses over me grow!
But I'm alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away,
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I am dead,"
The quick grass said,
"Because I have parted with stem and blade
But under the ground
I am safe and sound,
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.
I'm alive and ready to shoot,
Should the Spring of the year
Come dancing here;
But I pity the flower without branch or root."

"You think I am dead,"
A soft voice said,
"Because not a branch or root I own?
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a plumy seed that the wind has sown,
Patient I wait through the long winter hours,
You will see me again—
I shall laugh at you then,
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."

—EDITH M. THOMAS.

The Town Clock.

BY ANNIE WESTON WHITNEY.

The heat was terrible; but Barbay did not seem to mind it as she hurried along the close, dusty street, her clean calico gown giving her a bright, fresh look that it did one good to see on such a day. In her arm she carried a queer-looking bundle. She smiled happily as she hurried on, her thoughts all of Father, dear Father, to whom she was going.

Stopping as she reached the City Hall, she looked up, half expectantly and hopefully, up at the tall tower reaching so far, far above her. A brighter smile came into her face as loud, clear and distinct came from above the clang—clang—clang—clang—clang—clang that told the hour of day.

She looked a moment longer, but Father was not to be seen; dear Father who was so good and kind and whom everybody loved. And why shouldn't they? How could they help it, and how could they do without him? Why, Father was the old Town Clock, or one-half of it, as Mother used to say, Mr. Harper being the other half. Poor Mr. Harper! she was so sorry for him, because his little baby boy was dead.

She was at the foot of the long flight of steps now; the steps leading to Father, dear Father, the Town Clock; for strange as it may seem, there is in one of our Southern cities a town clock whose only face is a human face; whose only hands are human hands, and whose machinery is the muscle of a strong man's arm.

Any one else might have thought the long flight of steps leading to the tower a tedious climb in the heat; but Barbay only stopped a moment to look up. She loved the long climb, because it took her always nearer dear Father; and then it seemed so odd to be going up, up over the tops of the houses and stores, and to look down every little while through the funny little windows and see the people growing smaller and smaller until they looked like fairies then to look up at the beautiful sky and wonder about the dear Heavenly Father who loved every one so dearly and who watched over them always. Up higher and still higher the little feet climbed, until there was only a wooden door between her and Father. Softly she opened it and peeped in.

"Bless my soul and body!" said a pleasant voice; and the next moment Barbay was in her father's arms.

"What brought you here this hot day, Sweetheart, and what's in the bundle?" he asked, after she had almost smothered him with kisses.

"The dressmaker next door let me do an errand and gave me this," said Barbay, taking up the bundle she had laid aside and proudly displaying a big cantaloupe.

"And you brought it for Father to look at?" he said, with a twinkle in his eye.

"For Father to eat," she said, sweetly.

"You always remember your old father, Sweetheart," he said, lovingly. "Well, I will try to manage one-half if you'll attend to the other. I could not possibly eat more than that while you are here. It would be so impolite, you know."

"If I go away will you eat it all?" she asked, again putting her arms round his neck, but looking into his face as though she loved every curve and impress on it.

"I could not touch it, I would be so disappointed," he said taking off her hat and kissing her forehead. He always called her his little sweetheart; but every one else called her Barbay, a name she had given herself when she was very little.

It was in a queer corner of a still queerer room in this tall tower that they sat down by a narrow table pushed close to the wall to enjoy their feast.

A hanging supboard, from which a couple of spoons, some salt and a knife were taken, suggested certain housekeeping arrangements, while on the table were pen, ink and paper, with a book or two, evidently taken from the hanging shelves in another corner. Indeed, there were only corners in which to hang things, for the sides of the room were great windows looking over the city in all directions. But the most curious thing in this curious room was the great bell, reaching almost from the ceiling to the floor; a tongueless, clapperless bell, that had made no motion of any kind since the day it had been placed in position, many, many years ago. Hanging in another corner was the iron hammer that, guided by the hand of him who watched in the tower, struck on the rim of the great bell those clear, loud notes that kept record of the passing of time over the alternately waking and sleeping city. The fourth corner held the tall, old-fashioned clock, as old as the bell itself, that had served in all that time, to tell the exact moment when the town clock must strike. To Barbay it was a matter of great interest; for its face was always changing as it told of the moon and the tides and the seasons.

"Barbay," said her father when their feast over, he saw a rapidly approaching storm; "much as I love to have you here, I must send you home now as fast as you can go. You would not like to be way up here in such a storm as those angry looking clouds are bringing us."

"Oh, Father," said Barbay, "I should not mind anything where you are. Let me stay, please. I love to watch the clouds play hide and seek from here."

He looked at her hesitatingly a moment, and as he did so a sudden flash of lightning almost blinded them, while great drops of rain splashed on the windowsills. There was hardly time to close the windows before the flashing and booming of the heavenly artillery began; for it was one of those storms that come suddenly, only to leave a sad story behind.

To Barbay it was grand and beautiful. It seemed as though she could look right into Heaven if the flashes would only last longer, she seemed so close to it. She could not talk, but looked occasionally at her father, who smiled on her from his seat in the great easy chair for which Mother had made soft, comfortable cushions.

Suddenly she wondered what made her feel so queer, and why she was on the floor. She must have been asleep. She picked herself up and wondered what made her go to sleep all in a moment. And Father, why he had fallen asleep in his chair too. Dear Father, he looked so white and tired; but then he had been the Town Clock all day and all night, so that Mr. Harper could be at home with his little baby boy.

Would he sleep long and get rested, she wondered. Before Father came the Town Clock had fallen asleep and failing to strike the hour on time, had been discharged. It gave her such a happy, helpful feeling to think she was here now to wake Father in time. She was so glad she had stayed. She would let him rest a few moments longer, but it would soon be time for the town clock to strike.

She stood at one of the windows and looked down, down on the busy city, then up at the rapidly moving clouds, already being kissed by the Sun, as he bade them a loving good-night. She loved to watch him from here as, his day's work done, he slowly disappeared from view leaving such beautiful and hopeful promises behind. But better still she loved to be here with her Father when he watched over the sleeping city. Once she and Mother had stayed till they could hear him call out, so loud and clear, "Twelve o'clock, and all's well!"

Sometimes he was forced to rouse the sleepers when a fire broke out, lest their beautiful city should be damaged or destroyed. No wonder every one loved the Town Clock who warned them of danger and watched over them sleeping or waking.

It was time to wake him now.

"Father," she said, softly, going to his side. "Father," she repeated louder, as he did not reply.

How soundly he slept. She called, called again and again, even shook him; but he would not wake. What must she do? If she could not wake him, the clock would not strike and they would discharge him as they did the other man; and then what would become of Mother and the children?

With the tears rolling down her cheeks, she made one more agonizing effort to waken him, and then looked in helpless despair at the clock and at the motionless bell. Suddenly a thought came to her that made her start and tremble. Could she? Dare she. She must try for dear Father and the Mother and children.

Climbing on a chair, she took down the hammer that felt so heavy, and then, pushing the chair close to the great bell, she climbed into it again, this time on her knees so she would be where she could strike well. Her little eyes went up to the clock, that still marked one second of the time. She was not too late.

Clang — cla-ng — cla-ng — cla-ng — cla-ng — cla-ng — clang.

The hammer dropped to the floor, and burying her face in her hands on the rim of the bell, Barbay caught her breath and gave a terrified sob.

Had she counted right. It had never sounded so before. It seemed as though the first sound had deafened all the others and would never stop. Did it sound so to those who were listening? Did everybody know it was not Father, dear Father? How dreadful it all was! Would they do anything to Father—or to her—if it was all wrong?

She looked up. How soundly Father still slept! Mr. Harper would soon come now and let him go home. He would not mind his going to sleep, for he had been kind to him.

There were footsteps on the stairs. Mr. Harper was coming. No, there were voices. In an instant Barbay was at her father's side and, putting her arms round his neck, kissed the white, tired face and called him by every endearing name she could think of. As the door opened, she drew her arms more tightly round him, as though she would protect him from threatened harm.

"Hulloa! What's this?" said the Mayor, as he and the janitor entered.

"Don't, please don't let them discharge him," said Barbay, her big, sad eyes looking anxiously at the two men. "He couldn't help it, indeed he could not; for he's been the Town Clock all day and night. Oh, don't—please don't!" she pleaded, the tears beginning to roll down her cheeks.

"This is more serious than I thought," said the Mayor, gently drawing the child away, and putting his ear down to her father's heart.

"How long has he been this way?" he asked quickly.

"I don't know. I went to sleep all of a sudden, and when I waked up I was on the floor, and Father was asleep too."

"Get a doctor here as quick as possible," said the Mayor to the janitor. "He is stunned and may be so for hours; but I think he'll come out of it all right. I confess I do not know what to do myself."

"Now," he said, turning to Barbay, who was again leaning protectingly over her father, "tell me who made the clock strike just now?"

With a terrified look Barbay crept closer to her father as she said:

"Oh, please, I couldn't wake him; and I was afraid they would discharge him."

"Well," said the Mayor, "who made the clock strike?"

"I did," said Barbay, trembling all over.

"You," said the Mayor, looking her over carefully—"you made the big town clock strike?"

"Please, please, don't let them do anything to Father!" said Barbay. "I tried so hard to do it right."

She half sobbed out the last words, as her head went down on her father's shoulder.

The Mayor's eyes threatened to give him trouble, as he said kindly:

"Come here, little woman. Do not be afraid. No one shall do anything to your father that you do not like. Come and tell me how you made the big clock strike."

Encouraged by his words and by the tone of his voice, she loosened her hold of her father and had soon given an account of how she had tried to be the Town Clock.

"Did I count all wrong?" she asked, wistfully. "Oh, it was so dreadful!"

The Mayor put his arm round her gently and drew her to him, his eyes glistening and a lump rising in his throat, as he thought of all she had gone through.

"You are a dear, brave little woman," he said, earnestly, brushing her hair back from her eyes. "Yes, you counted all right and everybody knew what as though it was almost too weak and time it was; but the old clock sounded too tired to strike; that was all."

"And they won't discharge Father?"

"No, he shall not be discharged; but I think we must see that he has a few days rest before he goes to work again."

"Oh," gasped Barbay—oh, how beautiful! Then I don't mind—no, I don't mind anything"—and putting her head on the Mayor's shoulder, she burst into tears.

The next day the story was told all over the city of how the tall tower had been struck by lightning and the Town Clock had been stunned and unconscious for hours; and of how Barbay, who had been stunned too for a few moments, had tried to be the Town Clock herself, so that Father, dear Father, might not be discharged.—The Independent.

Two Musical Prodigies.

Most of the boy prodigies who have come to the front of late years have been musicians. Two very noticeable examples of this variety of child wonder are still fresh in the minds of New Yorkers—Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, and Bronislaw Hubermann, the boy violinist. Hubermann was born in Warsaw in 1883, and after a few lessons from a local teacher was placed under the tuition of Joachim. He seemed to learn both the technique and the forms of composition by instinct. Joachim declared he could teach him nothing, and when Goldmark heard him play he said that hereafter he would believe in miracles. When he was here last year at the age of 13, he was one of the finest professional players on the violin in the world.

Little Josef Hoffman was a professional pianist as well as a composer when he was seven years old. He was born in 1877. He was compared with Mozart, who at the age of four was a good player and at five years was attempting composition. When Mendelssohn was twelve years old he had composed five symphonies, two operas and part of a third, besides a great number of fugitive pieces.

An Eye for an Eye.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, they, if they please, to put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was removed. A traveler, recently returned from that country, tells of a case, wherein a boy, playing with his companions, fell from a tree upon one of them, killing him instantly. The occurrence was brought to the notice of the district chief, whose council, after deliberation, decided that the dead boy's relatives might take the offender, stand him under the tree, and then, if they could, put him to death by falling on him from the same tree.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The New Orleans Picayune says that "a few swallows of bock beer makes a man feel like spring." And a few more make him feel quite fall-like.

Last year a Chicago girl took a header from her bicycle, and was picked up by a young doctor, who married her the other day. We predict that bicycle accidents this year will be more numerous than usual.

A Nebraska legislator has introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor for any citizen to have in his possession a deck of cards with more than four aces or kings in it. In many sections of the West this is a capital offense which calls for a funeral, and Nebraska shows marked forbearance in refusing to make it at least a felony.

Some interesting facts have been published respecting the teetotal colliery village of Roe Green, in Lancashire, England. Twenty-five years ago the houses of the village belonged almost exclusively to the Bridgewater trustees, who employ most of the men. To-day, out of 140 houses, eighty-one are inhabited by their owners. The Rechabite Tent has a membership of 270; the Band of Hope, 285.

The Rev. Dr. Mayo declared the other day that "the sixteen Southern States are to-day paying as much for the public schools as the British Parliament votes every year for the public school system of the British Islands—between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000." And he adds that since the war the South has expended "$250,000,000 of its own money for education—$75,000,000 of it for the children of the colored people.

The City of Paris has a wonderful system for teaching her mendicants the nobility of labor. The municipality maintains extensive establishments where the poor are permited to earn by congenial labor all the comforts of a model home. The city not only enables them to earn food and shelter in homes that represent the highest type of cleanliness and sanitation, but she strips each unfortunate of his rags and tatters and puts him in clean raiment.

The London Relief Fund for the starving people of India now amounts to more than $2,000,000, but large as that sum is, it will hardly suffice for the work that is to be performed. The most gratifying feature of it is that the sum is great enough to show that sympathy has been awakened in England for the condition of the people in India, and as a consequence it is reasonable to expect that the government will be compelled to undertake reforms which will go far toward removing the cause of famines in the future.

In trying to make a point against vegetarianism a member of the Ethnographical Society in Paris read a paper before that body a short time ago in which he insisted that cannibals are exceedingly strong and vigorous, far exceeding in strength those tribes not addicted to such food. He said that the savages who abstained from human food rarely ate meat of any kind and were a puny lot. The most curious part of his argument was that the flesh of women was much more digestible and far more nutritious than that of men; many tribes recognize the fact and eat only women, until the supply gives out.

"There is but one genuinely live town in the West," says A. W. Lyman, of Helena, Mont., "and that is Butte. The Anaconda copper mines, that vast concern which makes a profit of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year, explains the status there. It is employing more men and has a bigger payroll than ever before, and its employes get the highest rate of wages paid anywhere. No wonder that Butte is prosperous, for where several thousand men get steady work and high pay there can be no stagnation. Life is never stagnant in the big copper camp. The street cars run all night and likewise the saloons, and if a man wants a shave at 2.30 a. m., he will find several barber shops open.

The Overland Telegraph Line, which connects England with her great Indian Empire, passes through Persia, and has recently been subjected to an interruption of a serious character, due to the fanaticism of the populace. It seems that there has been a terrible drouth, which the subjects of the Shah, instead of attributing to Providence, ascribed on the contrary to the telegraph poles, and, above all, to the posts and signs of the survey department of the company. Accordingly all the obnoxious poles, wires and survey signs were destroyed by a priest-led mob. Strangely enough, heavy rain fell immediately afterwards, and now, in spite of the severe punishment inflicted by the Teheran Government upon the ring-leaders, the masses of the population throughout Persia are firmly convinced that telegraph and survey posts are productive of drouth and inventions of the devil.

Of the fourteen reputed centenarians who died during the past year, no fewer than eleven were women, says the Illustrated London News. Out of the one hundred and eighty-eight persons who were declared as over ninety years of age at death, one hundred and eight were women. The superior longevity of the female sex is a well established fact. To some extent it depends, of course, on their more sheltered way of living, but by no means exclusively, as the women of the laboring classes show a great vital tenacity as well as those who have an easy time of it in the world. The vital power of girls is shown in babyhood, for though one hundred and four boys are born to every one hundred girls, the females have more than overtaken the deficiency before the end of the first year. In other words, the belief of old nurses that boys are harder to rear than girls is a true one.

There is, among the nations of the world, none whose history is like unto Greece. For centuries before history was made for modern eyes to read she was a power and her people more enlightened than any other known to exist. With such a background, it is small wonder indeed that she has held her own in the memories and minds of men where other and greater nations have fallen into oblivion and left no works behind them to rescue their name from everlasting silence. Greece is not a large country. No part of her is forty miles from the sea nor ten from the hills. Her area is 24,977 miles, a trifle more than one-half that of the State of Pennsylvania. Her population, according to the last census, was 2,187,208, and should she, despite the intrusiveness of the other European powers, succeed in annexing Crete, she will have added 300,000 more to the sum total of her inhabitants, and a territory of 150 square miles. The addition of Crete would also give her further claim to the perhaps unenviable distinction of being more thickly populated than any other country in Europe, with the exception of Sweden and Prussia. About one-half of her people are agriculturists and shepherds.

One of England's little wars has just been brought to a succesful termination on the frontier of Assam. A tribe known as the Apatanangs had raided a tea estate in North Lakhimpur, murdering two native servants and carying away three others. Immediately a force of 300 military police under an English Captain was sent out to teach the Apatanangs a lesson. It started on Feb. 1, and had to penetrate a region never before entered by civilized men. The route for three marches was over boulders along the bed of the Ranganadi, and the precipices in the gorges had to be surmounted by bamboo ladders. After this came the crossing of a range of mountains 8,000 feet high, then the descent to the Pangi river, and the crossing of another range of 7,000 feet. After some further difficulties the plateau of the Apatanangs was reached. It is ten miles in length, is laid out in terraces artificially irrigated, and magnificent paddy crops are raised. Primroses, daphne, wild strawberries, raspberries, and currants abound, and every small hill is laid out with plantations of pines and dwarf bamboos. The Apatanangs, who possess about 4,000 houses, are allied in race to the Abor Daphlas, but are especially distinguished from their latter by their custom of wearing cane tails dyed red. The captives were recovered, and the offending villages punished, and six Daphlas prisoners were also released. One interesting discovery made was that the Apatanangs have direct relations with the Lamas of Thibet.

Modern mining methods and American and English capital are soon to be applied to the working of the ancient El Dorado of the Iberian Peninsula. Mr. Harmony, United States Consul at Corunna, in a report to the State Department gives the views of American experts who have been investigating the mineral fields of Galicia, which have been famed for their riches from a very remote period. The Phoenicians, and later on the Carthagenians, worked the gold and silver mines of Spain. Hannibal extracted daily near Carthagena a quantity of those metals equivalent to 6,000 pesetas ($1,158). The most renowned of ancient historians mention the riches of Iberia in precious metals and relate that in the time of Justinian gold was found in the fields worked by the plough. Pliny, the younger, says that in his time 2,000 pounds of gold were extracted annually from Galicia, Asturias and Portugal. The immense quantities of this metal drawn from Spain restored and replenished Rome's public treasury. Cato on his return from governing Spain handed over eighteen tons of silver and nearly 2,000 kilograms of gold. The discovery of the New World put a stop to the mining industry in Spain, but it now seems probable that some of the famous old mines will be worked again on an extensive scale. Rich ores of tin, copper and antimony are also common in this district, and iron is so abundant that Consul Harmony says in any other country but Spain it would have received special attention from the Government. A thousand million tons is the estimate of the quantity in Galicia alone. Consul Harmony says the question of gold is well worth the attention of American miners and inventors who have been used to work low grade refractory ores.

An Expert Marksman.

The llama of South America is an expert marksman, though it never uses its craft in the procurement of its food. Only when annoyed and angry does it give an exhibition of its wonderful skill in hitting the object aimed at. The llama's weapon is its mouth; its bullet is composed of saliva and chewed hay.

Several years ago at the fair grounds in St. Louis, I witnessed an exhibition of this creature's power of expectoration, in which the victim was a country beau, who came very near losing his sweetheart thereby. This young man was one of those self-sufficient individuals who imagine that knowledge sits enthroned in the temples of their own personal intellects; "that what they don't know is not worth knowing." He was annoying the llama (the animal stood in the center of its pen, probably fifteen feet or more from its tormentor) by throwing clods of dirt at it and by beating on the rails of the pen with his cane.

I saw by the creature's actions that it was angry; the rapid movements of its jaws indicated that it was preparing to attack its persecutor. I warned the young man, telling him what to expect; his sweetheart begged him to desist and to come away. But he treated my warning with derision, and told the girl that "he knew his business." Suddenly there came a whizzing, whistling noise, followed by a sharp spat; the young wiseacre lay supine upon his back with his eyes and forehead plastered with a disgusting mixture of saliva, hay, and mucus.

"I hate a fool!" said the girl, as she shouldered her parasol and walked away.

I saw them again in the monkey house some time afterwards, but the man was a changed being; he had learned his lesson in decorum; he had been taught modesty by the good marksmanship of a llama.—James Weir, Jr., in Lippincott.

HOW PRISONERS COMMUNICATE.

Ingenious Methods Employed by Them to Talk to Each Other.

The prisoners make every conceivable effort to hold intercourse of some kind with their fellow-culprits, if only to relieve the silence and solitude—intolerable to persons of their class, who have not sufficient cultivation of mind to supply them with food for thought. Knocking on the walls of separation between the cells, scratching sentences on the sides of the baths or the bottoms of the tins used to contain their gruel, and many other devices of that inadequate nature, are instantly detected and stopped by the officials. The chapel is perhaps the most favorable ground for enabling them to let their presence at least be known to acquaintances who have been incarcerated at an earlier or later period from themselves. The male and female prisoners are, of course, rigidly separated during the services. A high and strong wooden partition divides the portion of the building they respectively occupy, but they do not allow this serious obstacle to deter them altogether from the communications they specially desire to hold with the opposite sex. In singing the hymns they often try to introduce words of their own, or make very peculiar responses, which can be understood over the wall. A male prisoner will be afflicted with an extremely bad cough, which in measured attacks, makes known to a lady friend on the other side that he is "in quod," but he is seldom oppressed by this bronchial malady on more than one occasion, since the governor informs him that as his cough is so distressing, he is to remain in his cell, and not be exposed to the air of the chapel until he is better—a cure for his complaint which is at once perfectly complete. On the female side of the partition a woman permitted to take her infant, born in prison, to chapel with her, pinches the unfortunate mite until its shrill yells reveal her proximity to its father, attentively listening through the wall.

Recently the governor of one of our county prisons was greatly perplexed by the discovery that the female prisoners in his charge managed in some mysterious manner to ascertain the presence of every individual man on the other side of the impervious dividing barrier. One of the women inadvertently let drop the fact that she had recognized her husband, whose position there must, according to rule, have been completely unknown to her. None of the officers could account for an unpermitted knowledge which was found to be shared by all the other women. At last a very careful examination of the chapel gave an explanation of the mystery. Although strictly divided, as we have said, both the male and female prisoners faced the altar in their seats, and over it had been fixed a very large brass cross against the wall, so highly polished as to form a very good mirror. In its clear surface the women saw the reflection of every man as he passed to his place and had enjoyed the spectacle with impunity till a wife, much interested in the appearance of her spouse, had made an imprudent remark to one of the officers, which revealed the fact. The brass cross instantaneously disappeared, and the bland wall behind it no longer tells any secrets.—London Hospital.

Why He Limped.

A Washington correspondent sends to the New York Tribune a story of a Southern member of Congress "whose mind is never on earthly things." The daughter of one of his oldest friends was to be married, and he was invited to the wedding.

At the very last moment an affair of some importance demanded his attention, and he found it impossible to be present at the ceremony in church, but he sent his wife, promising to meet her at the reception an hour afterward. They met accordingly, and no one of all the guests was happier than he in his wishes to the bride. His wife was so filled with pride in her husband that it was some time before she discovered that he was limping badly.

"Are you lame, dear?" she whispered.

"No, certainly not," he said. "Why do you ask?"

"You limp so," she answered.

Then, looking down at his feet, she discovered the cause. Her better half had on one foot a heelless slipper, and on the other a shoe with a military heel. He had been interrupted, it seems, while changing his shoes, and when at leisure forgot to complete the operation, and following the custom inaugurated by "Diddie, diddle, dumpling, my son, John," went to the wedding with one shoe off and one shoe on.

This year is the centennial of the silk hat, which first came into common use in Paris in 1797.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 22

IT is reported that the powers will make an effort to stop the war now begun between Greece and Turkey.

If the war goes on all the European powers may become involved in it.

According to the complaints of business men of Bellefonte, the advance agent of prosperity is not attending to his business.

Elections were held in Illinois this week, and the Democrats were victorious pretty much all over. Go on with the Dingley bill!

WAR is a great calamity at all times and should be averted. But if there is to be war between Greek and Turk, may the former come out victorious.

The Dingley tariff bill is alarming the whole country. It is framed in the interests of trusts and monopolies with nothing to gladden the hearts of the consumers.

Senator Quay is ill with a severe attack of the grip. The senator had the "grip" on the Republican machine for fifteen years and always rather liked it and couldn't be driven to let go.

WAR has now been declared by Turkey against Greece. The Greeks crossed the frontier and had a brush with the Turks. The Turks bombarded the fort at Actium and Greek gunboats silenced the batteries at Shafidaki.

Wheat has gone up over 4 cents in the past few days, owing to unfavorable crop reports and the war clouds in Europe. McKinley had no hand in this rise. The jump has been 4 million dollars to the large wheat holders—but as always, the farmer isn't in it.

WHILE workmen were tearing down a part of the old Court House of Westmoreland county the other day a chest full of old records was unearthed, and found to contain documents signed by George Washington, William Penn, King George III and other noted men.

IT is a singular fact that an American citizen can view ancient ruins in foreign lands, but that an eminent divine of the Methodist church, Dr. Swallow, is forbidden to view the ruins of the burnt capitol of his own state of Pennsylvania. Shades of Herculaneum and Pompeii!

The Long Mead iron company of Norristown and the Conshohocken tube company, of Conshohocken, are swamped by "prosperity", and gone into the hands of receivers. The failure is the largest that ever occurred in Montgomery county. The liabilities will amount to about $300,000, and the assets will not be over $150,000. Why not have Hanna and his advance agent of prosperity foot these bills?

Some of the troubles in store for the Dingley tariff bill in the senate are illustrated by amendments offered by Senator Nelson, Republican, of Minnesota. One of them declares all trusts illegal and void, and authorizes the president to suspend by executive order the collection of all duties levied upon any imported article the home product of which is controlled by a trust. The Republicans of the house rejected by a unanimous vote an amendment of this kind, the Democrats and Populists voting for it. We would not be surprised if such an amendment prevailed in the senate.

It is announced that the policy that has been practiced heretofore in the distribution of offices will be followed by this Administration, and the prerogatives enjoyed by Representatives in the past will be continued.

Congressmen will have the naming of the post offices in their district as a general rule, while Senators can name their home offices and some large cities, on an amicaole understanding between the Senator and Representative.

The Czar's order, that convicts sentenced to Siberia shall henceforth be carried by rail instead of being forced to march thousands of miles on foot, is in the direction of mercy, and will be received as an encouraging sign of progress in one of the least progressive Governments on earth. The stories told of the convicts' railway journeys make them seem bad enough in all conscience, but they are better than the marching of gangs of men and women, shackled together, for weeks and months, always under the lash of cruel guards and without consideration for sex, age or physical condition. Siberia, itself, is said to be not a bad country to live in, and it may be that the wide-spread stories of barbarity to the people sentenced to that region have had an ameliorating effect in their treatment, so that hereafter their lives will no longer be so hard as they have been represented to be hertofore.

THAT the Dingley bill is the greatest threat to our farmers and our growing export trade is made apparent by the threats of retaliation we hear from all quarters. Mexico and Canada on this continent, some of the South American states and all the powers of Europe, except England, which will let nothing interfere with her free trade policy, have plainly intimated what their course will be. It is all very well to respond, as Mr. Dingley practically did, "Let them retaliate," but with foreign powers buying from us well on to four hundred millions of dollars more than we buy from them, it becomes a very serious question for American producers. The French foreign minister in addressing the chamber the other day served notice that if we do not propose to buy anything from France, France will not buy anything from America. As one result of the Dingley bill are we to enter on a commercial war with the best part of the civilized world? It looks that way, says the Pittsburg Post.

ALL were humbugged, and all feel mad over it.

The farmer sees he was humbugged; his wheat is down instead of up as the promise went.

The laboring man finds he was humbugged; he was promised lots of work; but he finds little to do.

The factory man sees he was humbugged; he was promised higher wages, but instead he gets a cut of ten per cent.

The miner feels he was humbugged; he was promised plenty of work and better pay; he now finds less work and poorer pay.

The man who has a wife and children to support, finds he was humbugged; instead of good times he sees necessaries going up in price and times very blue.

All, in short, were humbugged, except the Trusts, they are humming with no bug about it.

Republicans are beginning to hanker for free trade, and this time it is the leather men are clamoring for it, declare the shoe will pinch the poor man unless there is free trade in hides and that the American shoe exportation will suffer to the amount of 25 million dollars per year!

A delegation of manufacturers, mostly Republicans, from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New York, Boston and Chicago, pleading for free trade in hides with members of the senate finance committee, was the curious spectacle witnessed in a parlor of the Arlington hotel a few days ago. The spokesman of the delegation told the senators—Allison, Aldrich, Platt of Connecticut, and Wolcott—what a boom to the leather industry of the country and to the people at large free trade in hides had proved for years past and what destruction to leather export trade and distress to the people through dearer shoes would follow the imposition of a duty on hides.

They also told the senators that the duty on hides the northwest was demanding would not inure to the benefit of the farmers and cattle raisers, but solely to the benefit of the great meat packers who bought cattle by the thousands of heads, hides and all, and then slaughtered them. The cattle raisers would not get any better prices for their stock if a duty were placed on hides. The increase in price on the leather would all go into the pockets of the great meat packers. This increase in price would destroy the present leather export trade of $20,000,000 a year, and at the same time make Americans pay more for their footgear.

THERE are delegations of influential Republicans in Washington endeavoring to secure some abatement of the excessive rates of the Dingley bill, and it may be said they are badly frightened by the outlook says the Pittsburg *Post*. A combination of business and political interests is likely to determine the character of the bill, and in important respects it is intimated the senate will increase the house rates. However, that will be known only when the bill is reported. Mr. Marshall Field, a leading Republican business man of Chicago, is at the capital, with other business men, working for moderation. He sums up his opinion of the Dingley bill in these emphatic words: "It is the worst tariff bill I ever saw, not only as regards the rates of duty imposed, but in the complicated and ambiguous methods of imposing them." Think of that Republican verdict on the production of men whose proudest boast is of their wonderful capacity to enact practical legislation!

WHY HARD TIMES?

There is one explanation of the hard times common enough, and that is the lack of purchasing power by the people. Whence comes this? Our harvests have been bountiful for years back. We have the most skilled mechanics, the most enterprising capitalists and the best organized industries of the world, with natural resources to draw on such as no other nation has. All the conditions are here for great prosperity. The explanation of lack of purchasing power by the people does'nt explain. It is an effect not a cause. Whence this lack of purchasing power, with daily reports of reduced prices of products and falling wages?

We get an inkling of the causes in a late government report showing how much the farmers have suffered from the effects of low prices. A few figures cited from this report are eloquent.

In 1896 we produced 2,283,000,000 bushels of corn; the farm price for it was 21.5 cents a bushel, and the total value $491,000,000. In 1891, for a corn production of 2,060,000,000 bushels, the farm price was 40.6 cents a bushel, and the total value was $836,400,000, or $345,000,000 more than the farmers received in 1896 for a vastly larger crop. This is a heavy item to take out of the farmer's pockets, when it is considered that they had more land to cultivate and greater expense in growing the crop, yet the return is $345,000,000 less.

There was a slight improvement in the price of wheat the latter part of 1896 over the four preceding years, owing to scarcity abroad, yet the farmers received for the crop of 1896 $202,000,000 less than for the crop of 1891. The average of wheat was 72.6 cents a bushel, against 84 in 1891, but we had the advantage of a failure of the European and Indian crops, which forced up the price of wheat; otherwise we would scarcely have got more than the 50-cent average. The higher price was accidental and spasmodic, and it will scarcely do for the farmers to depend on. This is shown by the fact that wheat is now quoted at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel less than last year. With crops of wheat half as large again as ten years ago we are getting some $70,000,000 a year less for it.

Oats makes a worse showing. For a vastly larger crop in 1895 the farmer receives $70,000,000 less than for the average crop of the six years from 1890 to 1895, and $50,000,000 less than for the average from 1880 to 1889.

Here is a falling off in the three great farm products of $570,000,000, received by the farmers in 1896, compared with the average of preceding years. This decline in prices of farm products has been going on gradually for over 20 years. If cotton and other crops were included the loss would be vastly increased. In this we have the explanation of the shrinkage in everything else—in the prices of mill and factory products and the wages of the mechanic, the laborer and miner. Farmers and those dependent on the marketing of their products constitute fully one-half the population of the Union.

The Republican remedy for this condition is a customs tax of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, 15 on corn and 10 on oats, with an increased tax on almost every article the farmer does not raise on his farm. Of breadstuffs and provisions, the products of the farm, we exported in the last eight months $234,000,000, and imported the vast amount of $4,349,025. Will some one please point out how a tax on these meagr imports is going to help to better prices the exporters of the immense volume of farm products?

Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry street, Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants otners similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—One of the largest stocks of Spring and Summer clothing ever received in this part of the state, was received recently by Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. It is a tremendous stock and the prices are as low in comparison, and will move it.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	75
Rye	30
Corn	25
Oats	16
Barley	25
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	12
Sides	5

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 28th day of April A. D., 1897.

1. First and partial account of Isaac M. Orndorf, executor of etc., of Benjamin Orndorf, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. Second and final account of Kate Neese, administratrix of etc, of Wm. H. Neese, late of Miles township, dec'd.
3. Fourth annual statement of John P. Harris, trustee of Wm. A. Thomas' estate, late of Bellefonte Boro., deceased; being thirtieth annual statement of said trust.
4. First and final account of D. C. Kerr and W. A. Kerr, executors etc, of Alexander Kerr, late of Potter twp., dec'd.
5. First and partial account of B. V. Fink, administrator of etc., of Richard Newman, late of Taylor twp., dec'd.
6. The final account of John P. Harris, trustee of the estate of Christian Lowery, late of Benner twp., dec'd.
7. The first and final account of Mary E. Hill, administratrix of etc., of Catherine Gates, late of Spring twp, dec'd.
8. The final account of Thomas E. Royer and J. C. Smoll, executors of etc, of Joel Royer, late of Miles twp., dec'd.
9. First and final account of H. B. Herring, executor of etc., of Anna Mary Moyer, late of Penn twp., dec'd.
10. The first and final account of Howard A. Scholl, administrator of etc., of R. L. Scholl, late of Union twp., dec'd.
11. First and partial account of H. R. Curtin, administrator of etc., of Constans Curtin, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.
12. The second and final account of Wm. C. Meyer, executor of etc., of George Meyer, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.
13. The account of M. S. Feidler and J. J. Feidler, executors of etc. of Henry Feidler, late of Millheim Boro., dec'd.
14. Account of Monroe Armor and Amanda Miller, administrators of etc, of Ruth B. Armor, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.
15. First and partial account of Solomon Peck, executor of etc, of Henry Brown, late of Walker twp., dec'd.
16. The account of Sarah J. Williams, executrix of etc., of Z. T. Williams, late of Walker twp. dec'd
17. The fifth and partial account of George W. Jackson, surviving trustee of the estate of T. R. Reynolds, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.

G. W. HUMBERGER,
Bellefonte, Pa., March 27, '97. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION Whereas— the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the49th. Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 29th day of March, 1897, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April, the 26th day of April, 1897, and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1897, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William A. Michaels, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. W. SMITH, Adm'r.
apr8-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 208, General Office Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. on Monday, May 3rd, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place

JAMES R. McCLURE,
apr8-3t Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election of the Centre Hall Water Company, for one President, one Treasurer, one Secretary, and five Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held in the shop of A. J. Reesman, on Monday evening, May 3rd, 1897, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of George P. Rearick, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. O. REARICK, Centre Hall, Pa.
D. H REARICK, Farmers Mills, Pa.
march4-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Katharine Rishel, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL, Executor.
mar4-6t Farmers Mills.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Smith, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the unnersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. W. SMITH, Executor,
mar18-6t Centre Hall, Pa.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.35 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.02 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.29 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia, 10 20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 3 56 a. m; Washington 10 16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 51. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2 00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4 49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 57 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 20	4 56
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 53	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 29	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 43	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 01	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.17 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10 05 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5 05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 8.07 p m.

S. M PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	..Nigh..	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	..Zion..	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	..Hecla Park..	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	..Dunkles..	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 54	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 58	8 05	4 18	..Snydertown..	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	..Nittany..	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	..Huston..	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	..LAMAR..	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	..Clintondale..	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	..Kryder's S'ng..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	..Mackeyville..	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	..Salona..	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		..Jersey Shore..	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		..PHILA..	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		..Atlantic City..	7 00	5 30	
6 00			..NEW YORK.. (Via Tamaqua.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		..NEW YORK.. (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½ P M	8¼ P M	2¼ A M	STATIONS. Ar, Lv.	WESTWARD 12¼ A M	7¼ A M	11¼ P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	..Bellefonte..	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	..Coleville..	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..Morris..	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 33	..Whitmer..	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	..Hunters..	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	..Fillmore..	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	..Brisly..	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	..Waddle..	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	..Scotia Crossing..	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	..Krumrine..	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	..Struble..	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	..Inn..	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	..State College..	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. C. E. OSMAN,
MISS ANNA S. DINGES.

Miss Annie Dinges has returned from the city, where she made a fine selection of Spring and Summer goods, and stylish and beautiful trimmed Hats and Bonnets, which will be ready for

The Grand Opening To-Day.

They also carry a fine line of

Stamped Linen Goods, Floss, Toilet Articles, etc.

Store on Church st., near Diamond, 2d door west of Lutheran church.

Not How High

But how low can we make the price, is the question we ask ourselves when marking our goods for sale. That's what makes ours an ever-expanding business, it's a potent advertiser; it tells the story through the purse in many homes, only to be re-told to others by appreciative money savers. Our Winter Stock of Dress Goods, Clothing and Underwear have been marked way down. You may need some. Boots and Shoes in profusion. A pair of good warm Gloves or Mittens will keep out the cold. We have just the thing. Come in and see them. We can save you big money on every purchase.

KREAMER & SON.

For Women

Model 46 Columbia. A bicycle with which none others compare. Strong, handsome, graceful, easy running.

1897 Columbia Bicycles

are the best and strongest bicycles in the world

$100 TO ALL ALIKE.

Hartfords, next best, $60, $50, $45

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Greatest Bicycle Factory in the World. More than 17 Acres of Floor Space.

Handsomest bicycle Catalogue ever issued free from any Columbia dealer; from us for one 2-cent stamp.

Branch House or dealer in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Sam Rowe was in Bellefonte Monday on business.

——Prof. Ed. Wolf left Saturday for Gettysburg, returning home Tuesday morning.

——Miss Pearl Runkle gave a party to a number of her little friends, at the hotel last Thursday evening.

——Samuel McCoy and wife, of Potters Mills, spent Sunday at the home of Rev. Potts.

——Hoffer Dale and and Eddie Durst are attending Dr. Wolf's term select school at Spring Mills.

——Will Sando, all will be pleased to learn, is able to be out again, looking a little pale from a ten days' siege of pneumonia.

——Mrs. Gertrude Frank, of Spring Mills, visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Frank Rearick and daughter, Miss Virna, of Spring Mills, were entertained at the home of W. O. Rearick on Sunday.

——Charley Beck, the representative for the Atlantic Refining Co., was making calls on his customers here yesterday.

——The Misses Gettig, two pleasant and accomplished young ladies of Linden Hall, brightened our sanctum with a call.

——Miss Tace Kreamer returned on Saturday. She had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Samuel Heckman, at Lock Haven for over two months.

——Since retiring from the Centre Hall hotel, Ed. Ruhl has been negotiating for a stand in another town, and expects to have arrangements made in a short time to locate elsewhere.

——Miss Agnes Murray returned home Tuesday from Buffalo, N. Y., where she is taking a course in pharmacy. She will spend the summer vacation with her parents at this place.

——The condition of Henry Boozer, who is seriously ill with consumption, shows no improvement, and he is gradually growing weaker. He is unable to leave his bed and is very weak.

——George Benner will not return again to Boston, but intends to devote all his time to the store at the station. His brother Frank intends remaining among the bean eaters, and has a very good position there.

——Alfred Brisbin, of Bellefonte, was the guest of his friend John Van Pelt, last week. Together they tried the trout streams around here, and met with fair success, but left a few for the others.

——Our friend C. U. Hoffer, one of the finest book keepers in town, has accepted the position of book keeper and cashier for the Atlantic Refining company made vacant by Mr. Eberbly's resignation.—Philipsburg *Ledger.*

——W. T. Meyer sold out his entire store stock to Mr. Burd, of Shamokin, Pa., and the same has been boxed up and shipped away. Mr. Meyer and family expect to spend the summer at Aaronsburg. As yet he has no definite location in view.—*Centre Democrat.*

——E. M. Huyett came up from Wernersville Monday, and expects to remove here again into his residence in a week or so. He is kept very busy with the interests of the Centre Hall Lumber Co., of which he is general manager, and in full charge of the operations. The company will start operations as quickly as possible.

——Simon Harper, the acknowledged champion among our fishermen, added five fine beauties to Murray's aquarium last week. None of them measure less than eight inches, and they are beauties. Simon says he won't be satisfied until he has caught one not less than fifteen inches.

Repulse for the Turks.

A dispatch from Arta on Monday morning announced that fighting between the Greeks and Turks continues at the entrance of the gulf of Arta and elsewhere in that vicinity. The Turkish batteries at Hamideh and Pentocratoros are replying feebly.

The crossing of the river Arakephos by the Greek army under Col. Munos, numbering about 25,000 men, was attended by severe fighting, during which the Greek artillery battery distinguished itself. This Greek force is now in Epirus.

The Turks in considerable force have been attacking Reveni, not far from Tyrnavo, northwest of Larissa, which would indicate that the Greeks have not advanced far into the Damazi plain. It is added that the Turks were repulsed at Reveni.

Change of Lutheran Appointment.

Lutheran service at Centre Hall next Sunday at 7 p. m. instead of 10 a. m., Rev. G. M. Leisher, of Boalsburg, will preach; services in Georges valley at 10 a. m. instead of 7 p. m.; St. John's at 2 p. m.

—A larger and better line of storm coats no store in Centre county ever carried than do Lewins, at Bellefonte. The stock will be pushed out at a lively rate the next few weeks. Prices will make them go.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Quite an Excitement Over the Appearance of a Panther.

G. R. Meiss's auction on Saturday evening was quite a success.

S. M. Swartz has been on the sick list the past week, but is slowly recovering.

P. B. Jordan and wife were visiting at Peter Smiths, at Centre Hill on Sunday.

Mrs. D. C. Keller, of Bellefonte, was a guest at the home of Levi Stump last week.

Mrs. Julia Ishler has been on the sick list for the last few weeks with la grippe, but is improving.

Ketura Stump left on Monday for Philadelphia, where she is offered higher wages, and can see the sights of the city.

Charles Weaver and family and F. P. Flory were pleasant guests at the home of Squire Houseman on Thursday evening.

We are sorry to learn that our young friend Milton Benner is very sick with pneumonia. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Blanche Houseman was a pleasant guest at the home of Peter Smith, at Centre Hill one day last week. She says that is the place to go to have a good time.

The Gill Bros., from Pleasant Gap, were through our vicinity delivering fruit trees, etc. for Glenn Bros., N. Y. Their stock is first-class and in good order, and all seem to be pleased.

There is quite an excitement in our part of the valley, on account of the sudden appearance of a panther, which was first seen by William C. Farner. It followed him while out plowing; it was again seen last Saturday by Peter Jordon up in the Kettle. Where are our nimrods.

Fred Moyer, of Penn Hall, visited his brother Henry over Sunday. Henry Moyer was taken sick very suddenly last week, with heart trouble; he was in a very critical condition for a few days, but the physician has pulled him through successfully this time.

COBURN

Northern Conference to Meet in the Lutheran Church.

A J. Campbell came home last Friday from Shamokin, and spent Easter with his family.

John Hess and family, of near Aaronsburg, spent Sunday at A. J. Stover's at this place.

Frank Hackenberg has torn down his summer house, and will rebuild it with a two-story structure.

The members of the Lutheran Sunday school at this place, propose holding a social in the vacant store room of M. D. Rockey, on Saturday evening, May 1st.

Thomas A. Hosterman, Irvin Meyer and W. T. Korman, of this place, are attending Prof. Edmunds school at Aaronsburg, which opened on Monday.

C. M. Gramley, of Rebersburg, purchased a large stone crusher. It was shipped to him at this station, and he took the same to Rebersburg on Wednesday.

The Northeran Conference of Central Pennsylvania Synod, of the Evangelical Lutheran church, will be held in the Lutheran church at this place, commencing on May 11th. About twenty ministers are expected to be present.

Rev. Stapleton, P. E. of the United Evangelical church, had Quarterly Conferance at this place last Sunday. He preached on Saturday evening, Sunday morning, and on Sunday evening. His services were well attended, and his plain and pointed sermons seemed to make a deep impression on his hearers.

FARMERS MILLS.

Gardner Grove and Miss Kate Hockman Married in Illinois.

Esq. M. L. Rishel made a business trip to Bellefonte this week.

H. E. Schreckengast is making some improvements on his property.

Jacob Kerstetter, of Coburn, seems to have quite an attraction at this place; he makes a call about every two weeks.

Clara Hockman has gone to Bellefonte, where she intends to learn sewing; she is a fine young lady, and we wish her success.

Our supervisor Thomas Scholl, has erected a new fence between the public road and Fisher's dam; now there is no danger of the big suckers interfering with the travelers.

We are informed that Gardner Grove and Miss Kate Hockman, formerly of this place, were married at Freeport, Illinois, April 7, and have chosen that place for their future home.

Made from Human Hide.

L. A. Whitmire, a Muncy shoemaker, has been engaged by a Williamsport physician to make three pairs of slippers from human hide. The leather is from the leg of an unidentified tramp, who was killed on the railroad at Williamsport six months ago. The leather was prepared by a tanner in Williamsport, and the strip when completed was over three feet long.

WANTED.—Parties desiring to sell stock in the Centre Hall water company can receive the highest market price by inquiring of or addressing Fortney & Walker, atty's, Bellefonte.

AARONSBURG.

News of the Past Week as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

A son of Benjamin F. Stover broke his arm near the wrist, and came in to Dr. Musser and had it attended to.

Prof. Edmunds opened a select school on Monday, and has some thirty pupils in attendance. Pine Creek, Coburn and Millheim are represented.

Abs. Musser who had been seriously ill with pneumonia is slowly getting better, and for the present Frank Burd has taken his place at Dr. Musser's doing the farm work.

Billy Korman's horse which he got from the drover a few weeks ago has the new disease; one hind and one front leg seems to be locked, so that he can only move with the greatest difficulty.

At the pike letting very few people took the toll by the year; most preferring to drive around rather than pay the prices asked. There is now a road to Millheim north and one south of the toll-gate.

Unfortunately one of D. H. Rote's black carrier pigeons got caught in a rat-trap he had set for a weasel, and the leg is broken at the hock joint. He had a skilled surgeon dress the broken leg and will anxiously watch the result. The birds are hatching and he at once gave the eggs to a pair of homing pigeons.

LINDEN HALL.

Breezy Letter from Our Correspondent Up the Valley.

John Witmer and wife, of Pine Grove Mills, Sundayed at the home of F. Tharp.

Mr. Rupp and family, of Oak Hall, spent Sunday afternoon at the home of George Swabb.

Mrs. Williams, of Lemont, was the pleasant guest of Robert Corl and family a few days of last week.

We are sorry to state that Mrs. David Snyder is on the sick list; we hope for her speedy recovery.

Harry McClellan, wife and child, of Tusseyville, made a short call in our town on Monday afternoon.

Quite a number of our young people also attended the Easter entertainment in the Lutheran church at Boalsburg on Sunday evening.

S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, spent Monday night last with his mother, brothers and sisters, and reports everything all right at the county seat.

Messrs. Adam, Howard and William Zeigler, accompanied by their sisters, Lizzie and Katie, attended the Easter services at Lemont on Sunday forenoon.

Rev. Rhoades, of Centre Hall, accompanied by his daughter Ida, were pleasant and welcome guests at the hospitable home of Henry Zeigler and family on Monday of this week.

Mrs. George Burchfield and children, of Tusseyville, accompanied by her mother, spent Monday night at the home of Robert McClellan, and on Tuesday they left for Johnstown, where they will make their future home.

OAK HALL.

Visitors Who Have Been circulating Among Us the Past Week.

Mary Baker, of Lemont, was in town Monday.

Bertha Gingerich, of Linden Hall, was in town Tuesday.

J. C. Gilliland shipped a car load of hay from this station.

Joseph Stone is busy building an addition to his house.

James Korman, of Rebersburg was a guest at Daniel Korman's this week.

Wm. Sellers, of Linden Hall, was the guest of his son at this place Tuesday.

Wm. Coxy and wife, of Bellefonte, visited at Harvey Searsons last Saturday.

Charley Helkman, of Mackeyville, spent several days last week at D. Kormans.

Samuel Knopp and wife, of Boalsburg, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Dora Gramley, of Bellefonte, was visiting at the home of her parents over Sunday.

Annie Kaup returned home on Monday, after a few days' visit with her sick sister at Howard.

Mrs. Wm. Sellers, who had been on the sick list for some time, we are glad to say is slowly improving.

Quite a number of young people from this place attended Easter service at Lemont, in the M. E. church Sunday afternoon.

Consul Hyatt's Double Affliction.

Word has been received at Lewisburg of a very severe double affliction that has befallen United States Vice Consul Hyatt, of that place, who is now at his post at Santiago de Cuba. On Sunday evening, April 4, his only child, Margarita Allen Hyatt, died at the age of four months and two days. She was the only child born in Cuba of native-born Americans since the outbreak of the insurrection. On Wednesday evening following the wife and mother, Margaret McLaughlin Hyatt, died. Both deaths resulted from intertinal troubles, superinduced by climatic conditions.

Our esteemed young friend, vice-consul Hyatt, has the heartfelt sympathy of the Reporter.

—For sale—One Howe platform wagon scale, apply to—O. O. Benner.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 15	47	39	cloudy.
" 16	57	30	part cloudy.
" 17	54	39	cloudy.
" 18	59	32	clear.
" 19	56	42	part cloudy.
" 20	43	20	clear.
" 21	59	26	clear.

On 15th, forenoon, .20 inches rain.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing or less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

Not even a grain of salt is wanting to emphasize and make perfect the flavor of

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT.

Pure, wholesome,—an economical luxury. Sold everywhere. Take no substitute.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving."

MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

NEW GOODS..

We have just received a full line of Spring and Summer goods which we are

SELLING AT LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock consists of Suits, Hats, Caps, etc., and a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Give us a call and examine goods.

J. CROLMAN,
Proprietor Phila. Clothing House,
Sprlng Mills, Pa.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, situated south east corner of public square in borough of Centre Hall, Pa., known as the Henry Witmer homestead; thereon erected a good dwelling, large barn, and all suitable out buildings, large gardens and fine orchard, fruit of all kinds; said barn and gardens on separate lot. Also five acres of land adjoining said homestead which can be laid out in desirable town lots; all in good cultivation.
ISAAC SMITH, Centre Hall.

The Greatest Line of Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing

...Ever Shown in Centre County With Us.

Low Price OUR BIG SALESMAN.

A purchase of one of our Suits, means an actual saving of from $3.00 to $5.00.

Try It. Your money back for the asking.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters. - Bellefonte.

Lukenbach's Photo-Studio.

3 Grand Premiums.

1st Premium—$150 Gold Watch.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles the purchaser to a vote. The votes must be cast for ministers. The minister receiving the highest number of votes at the close of the contest, which is limited, will receive a Gold Watch worth $150.00.

2d. Premium.

Each 25c. worth of pictures entitles purchaser to one guess at the successful minister. The one guessing nearest the number of votes cast for the successful minister will be given one dozen Cabinets free.

3d Premium.

The person casting the greatest number of votes in this contest will also receive one dozen Cabinets free.

LUKENBACH'S PHOTO GALLERY.
Centre Hall, - - Pa.

Photographs finished in the highest style the art. No better made. Prices right. 4 genuine Photographs, 25c. or 10 for 50c. Cabinets $1.00 per one-half dozen and up.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.
For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers a desirable homestead for sale, two miles west of Centre Hall, consisting of 35 acres of land of which 25 acres are good young timber. Thereon a plank frame house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, choice fruit and excellent water; adjoins the Heckman farm west of Centre Hall, on the old Lewistown road leading to the pike. Apply to or address
W. W. HORNER,
feb4.2m Centre Hall, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. 06'94

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. an87

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan95

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. P. HEWES.
SPANGLER & HEWES,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov196

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
J. M. Neubauer Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.
DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Pray for Those in Authority."

TEXT: "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."—I Timothy, ii., 1.

That which London is to England, Paris to France, Berlin to Germany, Rome to Italy, Vienna to Austria, St. Petersburg to Russia, Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the Nation than any who live anywhere else between Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives or Supreme Court Justice or Secretary of the Cabinet or representative of Foreign Nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so many political chieftains in our churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no excitement.

The Swiss seldom look up to the Matterhorn or Jungfrau or Mont Blanc, because those people are used to the Alps. So we at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of official and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to pray for those in eminent place ought to be better appreciated. At this time, when our public men have before them the rescue of our National Treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasis—words written by the scarred missionary to the young theologian Timothy. "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority."

If I have the time and do not forget some of them before I get through, I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer for those in eminent place.

First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the successful men of the Nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him justice. There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those that are more successful than ourselves. It shows itself in boyhood, when the lads, all running to get their ride on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout on the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful. The cry is, "He is a political accident," or, "He bought his way up," or, "It just happened so," and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up.

The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good instead of evil. We will be hoping for him benediction rather than malediction. If he makes a mistake, we will call it a mistake instead of malfeasance in office. And, oh, how much happier we will be, for wishing one evil is diabolic, but wishing one good is saintly, is angelic, is godlike! When the Lord drops a man into depths beyond which there is no lower depth, he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian church, in conferences of the Methodist church, in conventions of the Episcopal church, in House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, there are men always glad to be appointed on the committee of malodors, while there are those who are glad to be put on the committee of eulogiums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will say, "Brethren, gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the committee of malodors, for last night, just before I prayed for those in eminent positions, I read that chapter in Corinthians about charity which 'hopeth all things' and 'thinketh no evil.'" The committee of malodors is an important committee, but I here now declare that those are important for its work who have, not in spirit of conventionalty, but in spirit of earnest importunity, prayed for those in high position. I cannot help it, but I do like a St. Bernard better than a bloodhound, and I would rather be a humming bird among honeysuckles than a crow swooping upon field carcasses.

Another reason why we should pray for those in eminent place is because they have such multiplied perplexities. This city at this time holds hundreds of men who are expectant of preferment, and United States mail bags as never before are full of applications. Let me say I have no sympathy with either the uttered or printed sneer at what are called "office seekers." If I had not already received appointment as minister plenipotentiary from the high court of heaven—as every minister of the gospel has—and I had at my back a family for whom I wished to achieve a livelihood, there is no employer whose service I would sooner seek than city, State or United States Government. Those Governments are the promptest in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times and during summer vacation as during winter work. Besides that, many of us have been paying taxes to city and State and Nation for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of Government the Government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or State or Nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in city and State and Nation are at their wits' end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others a hundred. Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the places applied for. You sign the application because the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we hear people sing "I want to be an angel" when they offer the poorest material possible for angelhood. Boors waiting to be sent to foreign palaces as embassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be consuls to foreign ports, and illiterates, capable in one letter of wrecking all the laws of orthography and syntax, desiring to be put into positions where most of the work is done by correspondence. If divine help is needed in any place in the world, it is in those places where patronage is distributed. In years gone by awful mistakes have been made. Only God, who made the world out of chaos, could out of the crowded pigeonholes of public men develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority.

Again, prayer to God for those in authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, and they see the subject in all its bearings, and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite re-enforcement. The mightest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true—and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics—I say, if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his Heavenly Father, and he will answer it, and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now and at once, and though not in just the way that she hopes for I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music I will not give it to her, for I do like the music spoken of, but I will send her a deed to a house and lot, to be hers forever." So God does not in all cases answer in the way those who sent the prayer hoped for, but He in all cases gives what is asked for or something better. So prayers went up from the North and the South at the time of our Civil War, and they were all answered at Gettysburg. You cannot make me believe that God answered only the Northern prayers, for there were just as devout prayers answered south of Mason and Dixon's line as north of it, and God gave what was asked for, or something as much more valuable as a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good an intelligent man between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence River who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when He stood this Nation down in 1865 a glorious unity, never to be rent until the waters of the Ohio and the Savannah, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Yea, God sometimes answers prayers on a large scale.

In worse predicament nation never was than the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red Sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool as the Israelites could have waded through the Red Sea. You need to sail on its water to realize how big it is. How was the crossing effected? By prayer. Exodus xiv., 15: "And the Lord said unto Moses: Wherefore criest thou unto Me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"—that is, "Stop praying and take the answer." And then the water began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripple became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows, and now they rise into walls of sapphire, and invisible trowels mason them into firmness, and the walls become like mountains, topped and turreted and domed with crags of crystal, and God throws an invisible chain around the feet of those mountains, so that they are obliged to stand still, and there, right before the Israelitish army, is a turnpike road, with all the emerald gates swung wide open. The passing host did not even get their feet wet. They passed dry shod, the bottom of the sea as hard as the pavement of Pennsylvania avenue to New York's Broadway or London's Strand. Oh, what a God they had! Or I think I will change that and say, "What a God we have!"

What power puts it hands upon astronomy in Joshua's time and made the sun and moon stand still? Joshua x., 12, "Then spoke Joshua unto the Lord." Prayer? As a giant will take two or four great globes, and in astounding way swing them this way or that, or hold two of them at arm's length, so the Omnipotent does as He will with the great orbs of worlds, with wheeling constellations and circling galaxies, swinging easily star around star, star tossed after star, or sun and moon held out at arm's length and perfectly still, as in answer to Joshua's prayer. To God the largest world is a pebble.

Another reason why we should obey the Pauline injunction of the text and pray for all that are in authority is that so very much of our own prosperity and happiness are involved in their doings. A selfish reason, you say. Yes, but a righteous selfishness, like that which leads you to take care of your own health and preserve your own life. Prosperous government means a prosperous people. Damaged government means a damaged people. We all go up together, or we all go down together. When we pray for our rulers, we pray for ourselves, for our homes, for the easier gaining of a livelihood, for better prospects for our children, for the hurling of these hard times so far down the embankment they can never climb up again. Do not look at anything that pertains to public interest as having no relation to yourself. We are touched by all the events in our national history, by the signing of the compact in the cabin of the Mayflower, by the small ship, the Half Moon, sailing up the Hudson; by the treaty of William Penn, by the hand that made the "Liberty bell" sound its first stroke, by Old Ironsides plowing the high seas, and, if touched by all the events of past America, certainly by all the events of the present day. Every prayer you make for our rulers, if the prayer be of the right stamp and worth anything, has a rebound of benediction for your own body, mind and soul.

Another reason for obedience to my text is that the prosperity of this country is coming, and we want a hand in helping on its coming. At any rate I do. It is a matter of honest satisfaction to a soldier, after some great battle has been fought and some great victory won, to be able to say: "Yes, I was there. I was in the brigade that stormed those heights. I was in that bayonet charge that put the enemy to flight." Well, the day will come when all the financial, political and moral foes of this republic will be driven back and driven down by the prosperities that are now on their way, but which come with slow tread and in "fatigue dress" when we want them to take "the double quick." By our prayers we may stand on the mountain top and beckon them on and show them a shorter cut. Yea, in answer to our prayers the Lord God of Hosts may from the high heavens command them forward, swifter than mounted troops ever took the field at Eylau or Austerlitz.

That was beautiful and appropriate at the laying of the cornerstone of the extension of the Capitol fifty-eight years after the cornerstone of the old Capitol had been laid. Yet the cornerstone of our Republic was first laid in 1776 and at the re-establishment of our National Government was laid again in 1865—but are we not ready for the laying of the cornerstone of a broader and higher National life? We have as a Nation received so much from God. Do we not owe new consecration? Are we not ready to become a better Sabbath-keeping, peace-loving virtue-honoring, God-worshiping Nation? Are we not ready for such a cornerstone laying? Why not now let it take place? With long procession of prayers, moving from the north and the south, the east and the west, let the scene be made august beyond comparison.

The God of nations, who hath dealt with us as with no other people, will preside at the solemnization. By the square and the level and the plumb of the everlasting right let the corner stone be adjusted. Let that cornerstone be the masoning together of the two granite tables on which the law was written when Sinai shook with the earthquake, and inside that cornerstone put the sermon on the mount and a scroll containing the names of all the men and women who have fought and prayed and toiled for the good of this nation, from the first martyr of the American Revolution down to the last woman who bound up a soldier's wounds in the field hospital. And let some one worthy to do so strike the stone three times with the gospel hammer in the name of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost. Then let the building rise, one wall laved by the Pacific ocean and the other washed of the Atlantic, until its capstone shall be laid amid the shouting of all nations, by that time as free as our own divinely founded, divinely constructed, and divinely protected republic, the last throne of oppression having fallen flat into the dust and the last shackle of tyranny been hung up in museum as a relic of barbaric ages.

The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the cornerstone at the extension of the Capitol I ejaculate as our own supplication, "God save the United States of America," only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the Court at Christ-Church chapel or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered and ascribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

Bold Little Crusader.

Six-year-old Edith Miller, who was overcome by grief at seeing a neighbor wantonly kill a cat by stamping it under his foot, appeared in the Long Island City Police Court as a witness against the offender and caused his conviction.

GLASS EYES.

THEIR MANUFACTURE IS A CURIOUS AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Thousands Turned Out Every Year. Ready Made Ones Are Cheap, But the Made to Order Sort Come High.

There are many curious industries in this big city, says the New York Herald, and one that ranks pre-eminent in the peculiar line is a glass eye factory. It may seem strange that there should be a sufficient demand for glass eyes to support such a factory, especially as it employes a number of skilled workmen all the year round. But when one learns some of the secrets of the trade all cause for wonder vanishes.

The prime reason for its existence is that a glass eye does not last more than a year and very often not more than six months. Of course, this necessitates the purchase of new eyes every little while by afflicted people, and the number of people who use these eyes is surprisingly large, judged by the yearly production of the factory.

Five hundred eyes are turned out weekly, or about twenty-six thousand in a year. Not all of these are sold, but this percentage is very small. The unsold ones are stock eyes—that is, they are used in the sale department of the factory, or are sent to dealers throughout the country as samples.

The prices of glass eyes vary considerably. An ordinary ready made eye costs $5, while a made to order eye with the pupil and cornea carefully colored, costs anywhere from $10 to $30, and occasionally as much as $50, but this latter price is a rare one. Poor people can only afford the ready made eye, and a large number of these are always kept in stock in different shades of blue, gray and brown.

Gray eyes are the most common; then come blue, and then brown. Black eyes are a myth, and the factory has never had a call to make one. Ophthalmic hospitals are the largest consumers of the false eye. These buy in quantities, and naturally get the product at reduced rates.

They buy the ordinary ready made eye, as they are used, for the most part, on poor people who are financially unable to be fastidious in the manner of exact color.

The most startling feature of the factory is the cabinet in which the stock eyes are kept. They are placed in large trays, sectioned off into tiny squares, each square containing an eye. Blue eyes of many shades and shades are in one tray; brown eyes of all kinds in another, and gray eyes of many varieties in a third.

When a purchaser comes in he or she is fitted with an eye from one of these trays, and if the buyer is content with the ready made article a duplicate is furnished from the stock. If the made to order article is wanted, the sample is sent up to the workrooms with instructions covering the minor changes or improvements that can be made.

All of the regular customers have sample eyes in the factory. This enables them to send from a distance for a duplicate, and a new eye, perfectly fitting and of the correct color, is shipped to them. The reason that the eye wears out is that the action of the tear—which is acid—affects the enamel, roughing the edges and surface and causing an irritation of the eyelids.

There has never been a time in the history of the world that artificial eyes did not exist. The ancient Egyptians, four and five thousand years ago, wore false eyes of gold and silver, and later of copper and ivory. It is on record that two patriotic Lutetians, when their country was in financial distress, generously presented their golden eyes to the public treasury.

During the Middle Ages porcelain superseded metal in the making of artificial eyes, and a century ago the glass eye arrived. Now enamel is considered to be the best material for the work, and it is used to the exclusion of all others.

The process of making the eye is easily described, but the work calls for much delicate and painstaking labor on the part of the seven or eight skilled workmen. Formerly one man made the artificial eye from the crude to the finished state, but now the work is divided into a number of specialties, each man performing only a fraction of the whole task.

In its initial stage the eye is a long, slender stick of enamel, made of perfectly transparent and fusible flint glass. This is placed in a crucible and exposed to great heat. The globemaker places the enamel over a blowpipe supplied with wind which is pumped by engine power into a large cylinder and stored under water pressure.

Under the careful manipulation of the workman the enamel tube is formed into an oblong globe, just the size and shape of a human eye.

Next it passes into the coloring room. A piece of colored enamel is placed on the summit of the globe, and this is gently heated in a small flame and continuously rotated. Gradually this takes the form of the iris, and then a spot of darker enamel is added to represent the pupil. Then this is covered by a thick layer of crystal to form the cornea.

At this stage the eye is detached from the blowpipe and cooled and then sent to the cutting room, from which it emerges shaped into a small hollow oval with irregular edges. The cutting is a difficult process, as a hair's breadth deviation in size will make a material difference in the fitting.

The edges are fired and the eye allowed to cool slowly, this being the annealing or tempering process, which toughens the enamel and renders it less liable to break. The final work is the polishing, and then it is ready for the owner.

The coloring work is the most delicate of all, as sometimes eight and nine colors are worked in to give the correct shade. Brown eyes of the hazel variety require a very delicate streaking of yellow and gray, and some kinds of blue eyes are equally difficult to fashion. There is also a great variety in the sclerotic or white. In children's eyes it is a pale china blue, in old people a gray, while with men who are heavy drinkers or smokers it has a yellowish tinge.

Of course the great art lies in making the artificial eye an exact duplicate in expression, size and color of the living eye, and so cleverly is the work now done that few people can detect the genuine from the false.

BURNT OFF HIS OWN HAND.

It Had Struck a Friend and Chapman Obeyed the Biblical Text.

That a wealthy and cultivated American should deliberately burn off one of his hands as self punishment for a blow struck in a moment of careless anger seems incredible. Yet one of the most promising young literary critics in New York is now minus his left hand as a result of such an extraordinary self mutilation.

John Jay Chapman struck a friend with his left hand, and found out afterward that his anger had been groundless, the result of an unjust suspicion. At once he determined that he would carry with himself as long as he lived a memorial of his disloyalty and a warning not to give way to unreasoning anger again. The familiar text, "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off," occurred to him; he would comply with it. And so one day he appeared with his arm in a sling. He had held his hand in the fire until it had been consumed. To have cut it off would not have been painful enough.

It was at Harvard that this remarkable act was committed. Chapman was reticent when questioned about the vanished member. All he would say was, "The hand that struck a friend in anger shall not remain." Such an action on the part of any one else would probably have occasioned a good deal of derision and chaff. But Chapman is not the kind of a man whom others treat with ridicule. It must be evident to any one from the foregoing that he is a remarkable man, but he is also a person who commands general respect, and even at college was recognized by his acquaintances as a man whom it was advisable to let alone. He was one of the most promising students of his class, and won many of the prizes offered at the university during his term.

He is the grandson of John Jay, the Minister of the United States at the court of Napoleon, and his family is a prominent one in New York society. His wife, who was a Miss Simmons of Boston, died a few weeks ago. Chapman's literary criticisms have recently been occasioning some notice. He writes for most of the best monthlies, and a clever article on Browning, which appeared in the Bachelor of Arts last November and December, is one of the most satisfactory critiques ever written about the cryptic English poet. —New York Press.

Pastime of Shooting Eagles.

The exciting pastime of shooting eagles has not been much in vogue lately in Connecticut, owing, perhaps, to the general scarcity of that well-known game bird. A member of the Connecticut Legislature, however, Mr. Main, of North Stonington, desirous of promoting wholesome sport, to say nothing of the lives of imperiled turkeys and geese, so the report goes, has made a severe arraignment of "Freedom's pet," by declaring in open session of the House his positive opinion that "eagles get their teeth into everything they can lay their hands on," and under no circumstances should a hunter be subject to the unjust fine of twenty-five dollars for killing one Moreover, he had the support of a certain association who made the startling observation that the proposed law "was drafted by an able lawyer for the purpose of preventing New York sportsmen from coming into Litchfield County and killing eagles for the sake of the $100 apiece they can get for the dead birds from the metropolitan taxidermists." Despite this two-fold eloquence and wisdom which was supported by a few other Legislators who disgraced themselves by advocating death to eagles, the bill was carried by a comfortable majority, and quiet and peace now reign in the eyrie.—New York Independent.

He Saved the Baby.

Holding the baby in his left arm while he grasped his sabre with his right, Captain Higuchi marched to the capture of the next fort, receiving at one time a bullet through his cap. The fort was taken in gallant style, the baby meanwhile looking on in wondering surprise at the din and uproar of the battle, perfectly content to rest on the kind-hearted captain's shoulder. When all was over this gallant officer gave his tiny charge to some of his troopers, who bore the child in safety to a Chinese house in a village hard by.—Heroic Japan.

Wedding Months.

There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile upon her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months. Cold and unromantic fact, however, shows that the three most popular marriage months are October, November and December. Fifty years' records show this to be true, and also demonstrate the fact that the most unpopular months for marriage are January, February and March.

DANGEROUS PLANTS.

Some of the Wonders of Tropical Vegetation.

Three of the most dangerous of vegetative plants in the world are the "cannibal tree" of Australia, the "death" or "grapple plant" of South Africa, and the "vegetable python" of New Zealand.

The "cannibal tree" grows up in the shape of a huge pineapple and attains a height of eleven feet. It has a series of broad, board-like leaves, growing in a fringe at the apex, which forcibly brings to mind a gigantic Central American agave; and these board-like leaves, from ten to twelve feet in the smaller specimens and from fifteen to twenty feet in the larger, hang to the ground and are easily strong enough to bear the weight of a man of 140 pounds or more. In the ancient times this tree was worshipped by the native savages under the name of the "devil tree," a part of the interesting ceremony being the sacrifice of one of their number to its all too-ready embrace. The victim to be sacrificed was driven up the leaves of the tree to the apex, and the instant the so-called "pistils" of the monster were touched the leaves would fly together like a trap, crushing the life out of the intruder. In this way the tree would hold its victim, sapping his vitality and life, until every particle of flesh would disappear from his bones.

The "grapple plant" is a prostrate herb growing in South Africa. Its flowers are purple and shaped like the English foxglove. Its fruit has formidable hooks, and by clinging to any passer-by, it is conveyed to situations where its seed may find suitable conditions for growth. Sir John Lubbock says it has been known to kill lions.

The "vegetable python," which is known to the naturalist as the clusia or fig, is the strangler of trees. The seeds of the clusia being provided with pulp and very pleasant to the tropical birds which feed thereon, are carried from tree to tree and deposited on the branches. Here germination begins. The leafy stem slowly rises upward, while the roots flow, as it were, down the trunk until the soil is reached. Here and there they branch, changing their course according to the direction of any obstructions met with. Meanwhile from these rootlets leafy branches have been developed, which, pushing themselves through the canopy above, gets into the light, and enormously accelerates their growth. Now a metamarphosis takes place! For the hitherto soft aerial roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider, throwing out side branches which flow into and amalgamate with each other until the whole tree trunk is bound in a series of irregular living hoops. From this time on it is a struggle of life and death between the forest giant and the entwining clusia. Like an athlete the tree tries to expand and burst its fetters, causing the bark to bulge between every interlacing; but success and freedom is not for the captive tree, for the monster clusia has made its bands very numerous and wide. Not allowed expansion the tree soon withers and dies, and the great strangler is soon expanded into a great bush, almost as large as the mass of branches and foliage it has effaced. It is truly a tragedy in the world of vegetation.

A Peculiar Trade.

A Chicago man has just traded a collection of cancelled postage stamps for a modern hotel at Hurley, Wis., valued at $35,000. B. S. Ross is the name of the philatelist (his friends called him a crank), who twenty years ago, began the collection of local and foreign stamps.

He accumulated them by the million. Then came the opportunity to dispose of a portion of them for a small fortune in the person of the young son of John E. Burton, a wealthy mine owner of Hurley. Mr. Burton owned the hotel, which has eighty rooms and is one of the best known in the state.

His son had for several years been an ardent stamp collector, and was desirous of going into the business for a livelihood. Ross was willing to take the hotel in exchange for a sufficient stock of stamps to set the young man up in business with.

It took about 3,000,000 stamps to buy the hotel, and Mr. Burton and his son were engaged for nearly a week in counting out the $35,000 worth. The stamps were piled high in an express wagon. There were in the lot stamps ranging in value from 10 cents per 1,000 to one for $1,500.

Whales Are Hard to Find.

The motive which has begun a new period of Antarctic exploration is very evident and definite indeed. The supply of right whales has practically given out in the North, owing to the over-demand caused by the high price of whalebone. The oil, to be sure, is not worth nearly so much as in the palmy days of New Bedford and her sturdy whalers, by reason of the cheap production of its rival, petroleum. But the bone is sold at $5 per pound, and a right whale may have in his capacious jaws a whole ton of the precious commodity. With each animal furnishing a small fortune for a seafaring man, it is not surprising, in these days of harpoon guns and steamships, that the Arctic Ocean has been plundered of its whale wealth. So whalers are turning their attention to the waste of unexplored waters. Ross thought he found right whales in 1824, but Borchgrevink and his contemporaries failed to come up with them.—Scribner's.

A baby that weighs but eight pounds at the age of eighteen months, which is a pound and a half less than it weigned when born, is the attractive center of all the gossip of the little town of Danbury, N. H.

THE ROMAN SENATE.

Ours Resembles It to a Marked Degree.

Some of the rules of the Roman senate resembled our own, said Senator Turpie, of Indiana, in a recent speech. No business could be transacted without the presence of a quorum. The question of a quorum, as familiar in that assembly as in this, might be raised at any time, by any member, in two words addressed to the presiding officer—numera senatum—count the senate. A senator desiring to speak sometimes addressed the chair, but in every case his fellow members collectively, as patres conscripti. The speeches of the senators might be and often were read from manuscript, a practice which has lasted even until this day. There was no previous question or cloture. Debate was held without limit as to time. Those who grossly abused this right of speaking without interruption were sometimes forced to quit by the noise and clamor made by their fellow members. Occasionally the whole senate joined in these demonstrations. The presiding officer attempted to interrupt, more than once, an obnoxious speaker, but this was not tolerated by the senate.

When a certain senator one day, in order to prevent a decree from being passed, tried to waste time in speaking, Caesar, who was then consul, and by virtue of his office the presiding officer of the senate, ordered him to be arrested and taken to prison, but the whole house rose to their feet to follow him, which caused Caesar to rescind his order, and the senator held the floor. The debates were sometimes, though rarely, prolonged into the night, when lamps were ordered and lighted, but night sessions of the senate were especially discouraged by two of its rules. No new reference could be made or question raised after the tenth hour, or 4 o'clock in the afternoon; no decree could be passed after sunset—rules the reasonableness of which might well be, in our own day, worthy of consideration.

The senate held executive or secret sessions, when everyone except members was excluded from the building, and a committee of senators was appointed in such case to make and keep a journal of the proceedings of the session. One of the consuls for the year usually presided in the senate. In his absence some other of the high officers of the government was designated by law to perform this duty, but the Roman senate does not appear to have ever had the power to appoint its own president. The vote of the senate was taken by division. A majority vote decided all questions.

There are two very old decrees of the Roman senate yet in force and universally obeyed. They do not relate to general policy or jurisprudence. They are in the strictest sense of the term special legislation. These decrees were passed after the death of the first two emperors, and enacted that the fifth and sixth months of the calendar as then in use should thereafter be named and called in memory and in honor of Julius and Augustus, so that the whole world, in speaking of July and August, continues yet to pay a certain verbal tribute to the Caesars. No other earthly rulers have their monuments so well known or so enduring.

Indian Police.

That the Indian agencies now present the appearance of well regulated cities is due to a great extent to the excellence of the peace. These officers are always Indians, and compose a force that for efficiency and bravery cannot be surpassed. The ordinary Indian, who would naturally be disposed to create trouble whenever he had an opportunity, is not now so anxious as formerly to do so, out of a fear of a visit from a squad of police. The wrong-doer, no matter if he lives on the very outskirts of the reservation, sixty or eighty miles from the agency, knows that a visit from the police is just as certain as that the sun will rise and set, and he knows also that he will receive prompt punishment for whatever crime he has committed. He cannot elude the policemen, for they are veritable bloodhounds, and never fail to find their man, no matter to what part of the reservation he may go. Their native cunning serves them well in the performance of their duties. Indian policemen are appointed by the United States Indian agent in charge of the reservation, and subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Captains and lieutenants receive a salary of fifteen dollars permonth, and privates ten dollars. There is considerable rivalry for the positions, and many individuals serve for years without caring to resign at any time.

A quart of oysters contains on the average about the same quantity of active nutritive substances as a quart of milk, or a pound of very lean beef, or a pound and a half of fresh codfish, or two-thirds of a pound of bread.

Peculiar Land Marks.

"In the states where there were no government sectional surveys descriptions of land are very peculiar," said a speculator. "I bought a tract of timber land in Tennessee and went down to look at it. The description read: 'Beginning at a stump in John Smith's neighborhood road, thence east 1,000 rods to a white oak tree, thence south 1,000 rods to a creek, thence west 1,000 rods by the creek as it meanders, thence north 1,500 rods to an owl's nest, thence to the place of beginning.' The road had been abandoned, the tree cut down, the creek dried up and the owl moved away. I remained two weeks trying to locate the land, and gave it up There was no way to distinguish it from a hundred other tracts."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The man who lives a lie has a pack of bloodhounds on his track.

True Blood Purifier

Such a medicine you need at once to remove the impurities which have accumulated in your blood during winter. Such a medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good. It will purify your blood, give you an appetite, and cure all humors.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer.
Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer.

More Potash

in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

More Money

in the farmer's pocket.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Moths Can't Stand

the odor of TAR CAMPHOR. Doesn't merely drive them away—kills them. Can't harm anything but moths, carpet beetles and other like pests. Nothing else will do the work so effectually or so cheaply. Infinitely better than gum camphor; goes farther, **costs only one-tenth as much.**

TAR CAMPHOR

can be used in packing costly furs, velvets, laces, feathers—anything, without the slightest risk of injuring or staining.

Sold in convenient boxes by all dealers.

See that the box bears the name of BARRETT MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

An Accidental Discovery.

When Sir Humphrey Davy was a boy of sixteen, a little girl one day came to him in great excitement and asked why, when she rubbed two pieces of cane together, they should make a spark of light. Humphrey was a studious lad, who spent hours in thinking out scientific problems. He patted the child's curly head and said: "I do not know, dear. Let us see if they really do make a light, and then we will try to find out why." He soon found that the little girl was right; the pieces of cane, if rubbed together quickly, give a tiny light. Then he set to work to find out the reason; and after some time—thanks to the observing powers of his little friend, and his own kindness to her in not impatiently telling her not to "worry," as so many might have done—Humphrey Davy made the first of his interesting discoveries. Every reed, cane, and grass has an outer skin of flinty stuff, which protects the inside from insects, and also helps the frail-looking leaves to stand upright.

A poor man with a sunny spirit will get more out of life than a wealthy grumbler.

Rattled.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tail. A man made mad is one who, after suffering 10, 15, 20 years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c. he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most of our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last only by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheumatism there is special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, and as so much can be saved by its use, the cost is really nothing.

Be careful where you step, and those who follow you will stumble less.

Life Isn't Worth Living

to one who suffers the maddening agony of Eczema, Tetter and such irritating, itching skin diseases. Every roughness of the skin from a simple chap to Tetter and Ringworm even of long standing is completely, quickly and surely cured by Tetterine. Is comfort worth 50 cents to you? That's the price of Tetterine at drug stores, or by mail for price in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The man who robs another of his right loses most by the transaction.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The world has learned more from its poor than it has from its kings.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To close our hearts against a brother is to shut heaven against ourselves.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

No prayer meeting was ever killed by the prayers being too short.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—MRS. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Beware of the sin whose only defense is that it is highly respectable.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Looking a difficulty square in the face will often kill it dead.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

No sin is so little that it may not become the soul's master.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the fine liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Boil down many a man's religion and it will be found to have been nothing but froth.

A Sumptuous House.

Two remarkable discoveries of a long distant past have just been made in Rome. At the back of the Pincian hill, where it overshadows the via Margutta, excavations have recently revealed the existence of a villa which has been attributed to the first century of the Christian era. It is a sumptuous construction which now returns to the light. Two bas-reliefs of about five square yards, one of which is broken in fragrance and the other intact, exhibits a series of designs which are said to illustrate scenes in the life of the owner of the villa. This owner is said to be Trinitus Monteins, an artist of considerable reputation whose mural paintings adorn many houses of the imperial period. A gold-grounded mosaic decorating the interior of a niche, and some painted walls were also discovered, as well as two hermes or termini marble posts which stand at the corners of garden walks, and are surmounted by busts. It is expected that a series of columns in their original sites will soon be brought to light.

The Best. The Rest. The Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: **The best—and the rest.** The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit; that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best—shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal, to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist, here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

A VETERAN'S WIFE.

Affected With Heart Disease and Given Up to Die. Saved in a Wonderful Way.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

There is no one better known or respected in the village of Brookfield, Madison Co., New York, than Mrs. John Fisk, the wife of an old resident and veteran of the war of the Rebellion. In April of this year, Mrs. Fisk lay at death's door from neuralgia and heart disease, the family physician having recommended her to settle all her worldly affairs, as she was liable to be taken at any minute, and inquiring friends expected at each visit to hear that she had passed away.

But Mrs. Fisk, to the surprise of her neighbors and physicians, suddenly began to mend, and now she is as strong and healthy a woman of her advanced age (76 years) as can be found, and really does not appear nearly as old as she is. The following is her own story of how she was cured:

"I consider it is a duty to myself and the community to tell of my extraordinary recovery from what was thought by my physicians, my husband and friends to be a fatal illness. I had long been suffering from neuralgia in its worst form, enduring agonies that only those who have undergone such torments know, until my heart became so affected functionally and organically, that the doctor said I was liable at any time to pass away. He had done all in his power for me, and I thank him much for his kindness and attention, and believe him to be a good, faithful physician. I was not disposed to die, however, if I could help it, and he having done all he could, I felt at liberty to use any other means that held out a chance of life, and determined to try a remedy that had been recommended by a friend who had been at death's door from rheumatism and heart disease, but who now is in good health.

"Whatever doubt I may have had as to this remedy's efficacy in a dissimilar disease, to that from which he had suffered, was dispelled on reading in the *Press* of a case identical with my own being cured, with the name and address of the person who had been so benefited. So my husband who now was anxious that I should at once take the treatment, purchased for me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took them according to directions, and within a very short time the pains began to disappear, my heart's actions become normal, and four weeks ago I ceased taking them, as I am entirely cured, and able to do my housework as well as when I was a young woman.

"I had always, until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, looked with suspicion on all advertised proprietary medicines, but now my ideas have undergone a wondrous change in that direction, for under God's all wise Providence, 'Pink Pills' have renovated me, and apparently given me a new lease of life.

"This is no secret in this locality, and I hope this certificate may be the means of other sufferers in distant places securing the same benefits that I have received.

"CLARINDA FISK."

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

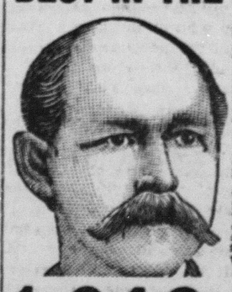
A Problem.

Talking of the hat, it is sometimes hard to know what to do with it. In church, the man who puts his hat under the seat invariably finds, at the end of the service, that it has wandered afar from the spot where he placed it, and that some heavy-footed lady has mistaken it for a footstool. Sarah Bernhardt, in her reciting days, used to relate a story of a man at a musical who lost a charming young lady because he couldn't see her to her carriage without his hat, and he couldn't get his hat because a stout man had fallen asleep in a chair planted directly before a chiffonier on which the chapeau had been placed. It was a tragic tale, and truly sad because it might so easily have been sadly true.

All things are good and beautiful to those who have the talisman which transforms the common into the rare, the accustomed into the precious; and that talisman is love—the love which selfishness is only too apt to destroy.

DOUGLAS SHOE $3

BEST IN THE WORLD.



For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest SHAPES and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

1,340,000

CONSTANT WEARERS.

On the Shores of Maryland,

As the waters of Maryland produce one-third of the oyster supply of the world, the quantity of shells landed on her shores is enormous, and the shell mountains, like Boffin's dust heaps, are no inconsiderable features of the landscape. Until very lately the canning firms had much trouble in getting rid of the shells, having to pay, in fact, for the removal of all they could not give away. Recently, however, they have been able to sell them. They are now shipped to all parts of the country and are utilized variously for roads, for lime and for making coal gas. They have been found also to serve almost as well as stone in the manufacture of special grades of iron for railroad beds. Cultivators of oysters also employ them, having found that they afford suitable surfaces for young oysters to attach themselves to. They are likewise used to some extent as chicken food. They are very good for hens, the shells of eggs being largely made of them. The trade received twenty-five thousand dollars in a single year for the empty shells.

When love gives it enriches itself, but what covetousness keeps it takes from itself.

The British in Africa.

The English forces have struck three telling blows against the savage kings who have lately been committing horrid outrages in the Niger provinces in Africa. They have utterly routed the King of Benin, near the coast, who caused a party of unarmed Englishmen, on a peace commission, to be assassinated; another body, supported by a river flotilla, all under the auspices of the Royal Niger Company, drove the army of the King of Nupe to his capital, which was carried by assault, the cruel slave raider and his supporters escaping by flight; the third conquest has just been made of Ilorin. The Nupe forces retreated, as was surmised, to the neighboring province of Ilorin, whence the company's little army, with its effective arms and machine guns followed them, and the Ilorins have, in turn been routed. They tried, by treachery, to entrap Major Arnold. They sent messengers to his camp as though they were desirous of peace, while an attack was being arranged. Their trick was discovered just in time. Surrounded by a body of 5,000 men, with 800 horses, the English leader only saved his forces by forming them into a solid square. The modern weapons did effective service on the enemy, to whom they were entirely new. There was sharp fighting for a day or two, then the town was bombarded and captured, the fanatical Ilorins being utterly routed. These three campaigns have been accomplished within two months. The result must inspire great respect for British rule, and make for peace in a region which has been terribly ravaged.—New York Independent.

The Tiger Snake.

There is no known antidote for the bite of the tiger snake of Australia. Persons bitten die almost instantly, and the government has a standing offer of $5000 for anyone who will discover a remedy. Some few years ago a man named Underwood actually discovered an efficacious antidote. To prove its value he allowed himself to be bitten repeatedly by snakes in full possession of the power to kill. He offered his discovery to the government for $10,000, but this amount they thought exorbitant. One day he gave an exhibition before some government officials, but being much under the influence of liquor, he did not recollect what he had done with his antidote, and he died shortly after the snake bite, his secret perishing with him.

About the Sapphire.

It is commonly believed that the sapphire is known only as a gem of a rich velvety blue in color. As a matter of fact the sapphire occurs in various hues. In Ceylon, where the finest specimens of this gem are found, it ranges from the soft, velvety blue to the peacock blue, graduated in the latter to an almost faultless white. It also occurs in whites, greens and yellows, the latter shade being known as the Oriental topaz and the green the Oriental emerald. The white sapphires are often found clouded or streaked with blue, so that many specimens are cut which are white when looked at transversely, but having a bit of fine blue tint on the under point. Then there is the red sapphire, or Ceylon ruby. It is valued as highly as the finest Burmese rubies. Those most highly prized are of a rich pigeon blood or rose red color.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sad Ending to a Wedding.

A sad ending to a wedding occurred at Udine, in Italy. Teresa del Bianco and Signor Nicodemo were being married in the presence of numerous friends, and the service has proceeded to the point where the priest asks: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" when the bride having whispered "I will," fell down and expired. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

The town of Liberal, Barton County, Mo., has suffered a blow. Its founder, George Walser, at one time the most noted infidel in the West, has renounced his former views and has become a member of the Presbyterian Church at Lincoln, Neb. His old friends in Liberal say that his conversion is due to the influence his third wife exercises over him, and that her ambition to shine socially in Lincoln accounts for Walser's apparent change of heart.

Electric Light in the Arctic.

Electricity played an important part in the Arctic voyage of the Fram, Dr. Nansen's staunch vessel. The electric lights were daily used on board, according to the Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift, of Christiana, until May, 1895, when the wearing out of the gearing and the fact that portions of the apparatus were needed for making snow shoes made it necessary to dispense with the use of the dynamo, which was worked by a windmill. Though at times the accumulators froze solidly; yet the acid-blended ice proved a fine electrolyte. Electricity, too, fired the mine shots which freed the Fram from the ice floes.

The Cannon-Car.

Military journals express interest in an invention by which it is proposed to arm a self-moving car, driven by a sixteen horse-power engine, with two rapid fire cannon, mounted on pivots so as to sweep in all directions. Having four broad-tired wheels, it is claimed that the car can run across a level country (barring fences, of course) at the rate of 45 miles an hour. Terrible pictures are drawn of the havoc that such cars could make on any battle field. Only one man is needed to operate the car and its cannon, and he is protected by strong steel shields.

Motherhood.

A mother who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

The child fairly drinks in health from its mother's robust constitution before birth, and from a healthy mother's milk after.

Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy maternity?

Do you know the meaning of what is popularly called those "longings," or cravings, which beset so many women during pregnancy?

There is something lacking in the mother's blood. Nature cries out and will be satisfied at all hazards.

One woman wants sour things, another wants sweets, another wants salt things, and so on.

The real need all the time is to enrich the blood so as to supply nourishment for another life, and to build up the entire generative system, so that the birth may be possible and successful.

If expectant mothers would fortify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for twenty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be fewer disappointments at birth, and they would not experience those annoying "longings."

In the following letter to Mrs. Pinkham, Mrs. Whitney demonstrates the power of the Compound in such cases. She says:

"From the time I was sixteen years old till I was twenty-three, I was troubled with weakness of the kidneys and terrible pains when my monthly periods came on. I made up my mind to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was soon relieved. After I was married, the doctor said I would never be able to go my full time and have a living child, as I was constitutionally weak. I had lost a baby at seven months and a half. The next time I commenced at once and continued to take your Compound through the period of pregnancy, and I said then, if I went my full time and the baby lived to be three months old, I should send a letter to you. My baby is now seven months old and is as healthy and hearty as one could wish.

"I am so thankful that I used your medicine, for it gave me the robust health to transmit to my child. I cannot express my gratitude to you; I never expected such a blessing. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."—MRS. L. Z. WHITNEY, 5 George St., E. Somerville, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217

ALABASTINE.

IT WON'T RUB OFF.

Wall Paper is Unsanitary. KALSOMINE IS TEMPORARY, ROTS, RUBS OFF AND SCALES.

ALABASTINE is a pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating, ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

For Sale by Paint Dealers Everywhere.

THE DOCTOR—"One layer of paper is bad enough, you have three here. Baby may recover but cannot thrive."

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Book sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Can Be Cured

Of poverty, if you can buy everything as low as we offer Scales.

Remember, **JONES He Pays the Freight.** Address,

JONES OF BINGHAMTON

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

41 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar $1.00

Shipped to anybody. Send no money, but enclose stamp to Consolidated Wholesale S. Co., 215 S. Clinton St., Dept. 28 Chicago

AGENTS. We want one agent in this County to sell to families. Best paying article on earth. We pay all expense. Address GLYZA CHEM. CO., Washington, D. C.

DNU 16

500 MEN—Women wanted, $3.00 day. New plan, easy work. Unik & Box 881, Baltimore, Md.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

The Quartermaster General of the United States

reports that he has, under the supervision of his department, 314,555 graves of soldiers killed in the Civil War. The splendid chronological summary of the war, which is one of the admirable features of the **New Standard American Encyclopedia,** tells you this, and

IT MAKES YOU STOP AND THINK.

This great Book of Reference is a History, and an Atlas, and a Medical Guide, and a hundred other books all in one. It contains admirable "Rules for Letter Writing." It's handy to have in the house.

THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

is prepared under editorial supervision of **John Clark Ridpath, LL. D.,** author of "Ridpath's Histories," etc., assisted by a large corps of editors, and over 100 eminent scholars and specialists.

SIX GREAT REFERENCE WORKS IN ONE.

1. It is the latest and best encyclopedia. 2. It is the best selected and most complete biographical dictionary. 3. It is the best mapped atlas of the world. 4. It is the latest and most reliable gazetteer of the United States. 5. It has the largest dictionary of technical terms. 6. It has the most popular library of household information.

For a Limited Time Only, Just to Introduce the Work,

One Dollar

Secures IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of the entire set of 8 volumes. Balance payable $1.50 monthly for one year. You thus secure this Splendid Reference Library at once for your continued use and enjoyment.

8 LARGE VOLUMES. Nearly 4,000 pages. Over 300 Colored Maps, Charts and Diagrams. Every Volume Mechanically Perfect.

SIZE OF VOLUME: 9 inches thick, 6¾ inches wide, 11¾ inches long.

THE ONLY ENCYCLOPEDIA STRICTLY "UP TO DATE."

Treats over 60,000 topics covering the entire field of human knowledge, thought and endeavor. YOURS FOR 5 CENTS A DAY. OFFER LIMITED. WRITE TO-DAY.

It is the One Great, Practical Reference Library for the Professional and Business Man, the Teacher, the Student, the Farmer, Artisan, and Mechanic.

MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT.

Our Great Introductory Cut-Price Offer. Limited Time.

SEND $1 to THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and a full set of **eight volumes of THE NEW STANDARD AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA,** in cloth binding, will be forwarded to your address. The balance is payable at the rate of $1.50 monthly for one year, or about **5 cents a day.** If you prefer the half-Morocco binding, the monthly payments will be $2, and for full sheep $2.50 per month for one year. **We recommend the half-Morocco style,** which is particularly elegant and serviceable, and will last a lifetime. If not as represented any set may be returned within ten days, and money will be promptly refunded. Owing to the nominal price at which these introductory sets are supplied, transportation charges must be paid by the purchaser, but our entire confidence that the volumes will be gladly received and cheerfully paid for is shown by sending a full set of books on an advance payment of only $1. We also feel that you will thoroughly appreciate this great work and speak favorably of it to others. Each set weighs boxed nearly 50 pounds, and will be shipped by freight unless otherwise ordered. Send two-cent stamp for postage on 32-page illustrated pamphlet with sample page, colored map, and portraits of famous inventors. We refer you to the publishers of this paper. Please mention this paper when writing. Address

Write To-day. THE ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHING CO., 160 Fifth Avenue, New York.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

THE STANDARD PAINT FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES.

Pamphlet, "Suggestions for Exterior Decoration," Sample Card and Descriptive Price List free by mail.

Asbestos Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc. Asbestos Non-Conducting and Electrical Insulating Materials.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO., 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 22

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Wash Goods.

Fresh as apple blossoms and charming as June roses. The 10c line seems to be the centre of attraction; prices radiate up and down from that point like spokes in a wheel.

Granite Ware.

A special shipment came in today. The prices astonished us and will astonish U.

China Annex.

Largest and best line of Dishes in Central Penna. Prices commence at One Cent and end at $40.00. Just in—Speci?l from busted factory—10 Piece Decorated Toilet Set, $2.00.

Shoes.

Bicycle Wear, Mercury Tanned Soles. Best on the market for Ladies, Men and Boys, prices, $1.50 to $2.00.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Carpets.

We are prepared to serve our patrons to their entire satisfaction in the above line. We are the sole representatives of one of the largest Carpet Mills in the United States, and carry a complete line of samples. You can have your CARPETS CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILLS, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor. We guarantee prices to be right.

Matting.

There is no floor covering for summer more popular than Straw Matting, It is cool and clean under all circumstances, and cheaper than carpet. We carry this in stock and can show you a full line of both the China and Japan.

Cover one floor with it and you will want more.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

How to Tell Fresh Eggs.

A correspondent of the "Dakota Farmer" asks, "Is there any sure way of distinguishing perfectly fresh eggs from tainted ones, or those that have been set upon by hens for several days? Candling is quite a sure method, but if there is another way I should like to know it." The following reply is given: "To the experienced eye, roughish, or granulated, surface of the perfectly fresh egg distinguishes it at once from the more shiny or polished surface of the egg that has been under the hen a day or two. We can pick out every fresh egg among a nest full of those that have been set on for two days, even in the dark. The secret is very simple. Just scratch over the surface with the finger nail; if it grates the egg is fresh, but if the nail slides smoothly the egg is old. A little practice makes this a sure test."

Don't Do It.

Bill Nye once said: "Do not attempt to cheat an editor out of a year's subscription to his paper, or any other sum. Cheat the minister, cheat anybody and everybody, but if you have any regard for future consequences, don't fool the editor. You will be put up for office some time or want some public favor for yourself or your friends and when your luck is a thing of beauty, a joy forever, the editor will open on you and knock your castles into a cocked hat at the first fire. He'll subdue you, and then you'll cuss your stupidity for a driveling idiot, go hire some man to knock you down and kick you for falling."

Big Display and Assortment.

The best display and assortment of Ready Made Clothing is to be found at Montgomery & Co's Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

Just received a large stock of Men's Suits, all wool, at $5.

Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods in abundance.

Birthday Surprise.

On the evening of April 16th, at the residence of J. E. Kustaborder, at Bellwood, Pa., quite a number of friends assembled to celebrate his birthday. An enjoyable time was had by all, and an elaborate lunch was served.

—For sale—One Howe platform wagon scale, apply to—U. O. Benner

THE WATER FLURRY.

The Council Sensibly Tables the New Water Move.

A portion of our citizens were kept in a ferment the past few weeks over the matter of new water works for the town with a view to throw the present faultless water works clean over board. A majority of the property owners, seeing plainly that the move was one of personal grudge on the part of a few agitators, did not participate in the recent water election, and the vote cast was mainly from such as had been misled by falsehoods.

A committee of council on Friday evening had a pleasant interview with a full board of the water directors, where committee was given an accurate statement of the facts in the case, and in answer to an inquiry stated the company would not be unwilling to sell fully understanding its rights under the law.

The committee retired and reported to council which sat in waiting, and after hearing the report, a resolution was promptly adopted to table the movement that the borough erect or buy a water works. This was a sensible move, and upon the principle "to let well enough alone." The interview and action of council did not last an hour and there was not an unpleasant word.

The citizens paid a couple hundred dollars in the moves to create strife on the water question and some relief will be felt that the council put its two feet on two or three who originate such troubles.

The chatter about bringing water from Bible's was a part of the insanity that put a bridge on the road in front of Fleisher's where no water ever gets, and had to be removed before it was a day old, and of the gross wrong of building and repairing a board walk for a favorite at a cost of several hundred dollars and sneak the bills into the boro account while those adjoining above and below, on the same line, had to build and keep their own walks in repair! etc.

Judging from the manner in which some things are done, it is plain that the only water works two or three fellows might be able to run, would be the little boy's elder squirt and sitting by the side of a mud puddle to squirt at folks, in place of having one or two squirts in council to run the town in debt, with no tax to pay by the squirts.

Here endeth the lesson.

13 His Hoodoo.

Few persons have been unable to solve the cause of the fire at the electric light plant, says the *Centre Democrat*. Landlord Al. Garman comes forward with what he considers a plausible theory. He says the company has been in existence 13 years, it is composed of 13 members and that they held their business meetings on Friday, all of which, to his mind, are bad omens. This man Garman is so peculiar on this point that he won't allow a room No. 13 in his hotel, never will be one of a party of 13 on any occasion, will undertake no enterprise of any kind on Friday and at night will not go to bed unless his shoes are placed side by side, toes pointing under the couch, before he retires. It is a wonder that he ever lived over his 13th year, or ever got over 13 dollars in his purse at one time. That "13" is an awful bugaboo to him, and it is a wonder that he ever ventures outside of the hotel on Friday nights.

A Sharp Drop in Temperature—Ice One Inch Thick.

Monday night set in with a winterish blast and Tuesday morning showed up with ice one inch in thickness and thermometer down to 20. There may have been some harm done to fruit and the peach buds hardly escaped severe damage. Apples, cherries and other fruit will show some effects of this freeze as well as all out-door plants. The cold snap was not looked for in such severity.

Dr. Shafler Re-appointed.

Dr. Nathan C. Shaffer, of Lancaster, is re-appointed by Governor Hastings as state superintendent of public instruction. Dr. Shaffer has very successfully managed the affairs of Pennsylvania's public schools since he succeeded D. J. Walker in office in 1892.

Snakes at Jersey Shore.

A few days ago at Jersey Shore eighteen snakes crawled from a posthole on the site where the Swedish church is being erected and all were killed. The reptiles measured from ten inches to two feet.

Presbyterian Appointments.

Rev. F. F. Christine will hold service Sabbath at Centre Hill, 10.30 a. m.; Spring Mills, 2.30 p. m., and Centre Hall 7.30 p. m. Sabbath school at Centre Hall at 2 p. m.

A New Bank.

A new National Bank has begun business in Philipsburg, under the name of the Moshannon National Bank, being the third bank for that pretty and enterprising town.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, can give you an up-to-date equipment of clothing or less money than any other store in the country. Try him and see.

EASTER SERVICES.

A Lovely Day—Appropriate Observance by the Churches.

Easter Sunday was a most lovely day; the sky was bright and without a speck of cloud; the sun threw his genial rays over all and everything; the air was slightly cool yet not unpleasantly so. All Nature seemed to be set on hailing and honoring Resurrection day.

There was a large attendance during services in the churches, where the exercises were suited to the joy over the Risen Lord.

The Lutheran and German Reformed Sabbath schools celebrated the day by training themselves for special exercices in their respective churches. The Lutheran school celebrated the day in the afternoon, and the Reformed school in the evening. The ladies had their plants and flowers to tastefully decorate pulpits and platforms. The exercises consisted of recitations, readings and music. All participating acquitted themselves creditably, and the crowded audiences felt repaid for the hour spent.

Foster's Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 16th to 20th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 21st, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 22, great central valleys 23d to 25th, eastern states 26th. Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21st, great central valleys 23d, eastern states 25th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 24th, great central valleys 26th, eastern states 28th. The prominent feature of this storm will be the very cool weather that will accompany the cool wave. Temperature of the week ending 17th, will average below normal and the rainfall will be the heaviest of the month. It will be remembered that severe storms were expected not far from April 10 to 17.

Want Municipal Boots Off.

The boro of Hennysburg, the eastern half of Rebersburg, is petitioning the legislature to be abolished. It was an old and forgotten municipality, with about 30 voters, and no one dreaming of breathing a boro atmosphere. Oblivion covered its dormant chartered importance, and one half the pretty village was unaware how big a brother had its being alongside of it, baptized and named by good old mother Pennsylvania now the kingdom of Quay, with whose permission Dan. Hastings is governor.

January 31, 1849, a supplement was passed, entitled, "A Supplement to an Act erecting Hennysburg, in Centre county, into a Borough," from this it is to be inferred that the original act of incorporation was passed some years previous to 1849, yet the village never assumed its functions as a borough and to all intents and purposes remained a part of Meils township, a circumstance that has not its equal.

Death of Shannon McCormick.

Shannon McCormick, a well-known citizen of this county, died at his home at State College, on Tuesday afternoon aged over 80 years.

The deceased was a prominent and useful citizen of that section of our county and a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity. He was an ardent Democrat and an earnest worker in the ranks. He was a Christian in his walk and conversation and a member of the Lutheran church. The writer esteemed highly as a life-long friend. He was the father of ex-representative, Hon. John McCormick.

Funeral this, Thursday, afternoon.

Died in the Service.

Capt. James Leyden, aged 37 years, of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., died at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, last week. He is a son of James Leyden, of Beech Creek, this county. For the past six years he has been with his command at Fort Sheridan, but was detailed every year and served as assistant inspector general at all the National Guard encampments in Pennsylvania. He was married a few years ago to Miss Helen Foster, of State College. The remains were brought to Beech Creek for interment.

Nittany Valley Game Club.

Messrs. Brockerhoff and Warfield, of Bellefonte, were in town Tuesday on business connected with the Nittany Valley Rod and Gun club. The club will organize at the Park hotel, this city, on Thursday the 23rd, at 2.30 p. m., when officers will be elected and an organization effected.—Williamsport *Sun*.

A Large School.

The select term of school which Dr. D. M. Wolf is conducting at Spring Mills has an unusually large attendance. He has about seventy-five scholars enrolled, and they are from all parts of the county. Two assistants are necessary in conducting the course.

Death at Milesburg.

Wm. Braom died at his home in Milesburg Saturday last, of bladder affection. Deceased was seventy-four years of age and followed the occupation of axe-maker. He worked for many years at Mann's axe factory. The funeral took place at Milesburg Tuesday afternoon.

DEATH OF JOHN BURD.

At His Home at Kreamerville, on Monday Last, of Paralysis.

John R. Burd died suddenly, of paralysis, at his home in Kreamerville, April 12th, aged 78 years, 8 months, and 26 days.

Mr. Burd was born in Buffalo valley, Union county, Pa., from whence he was brought in early youth to Kreamerville, where he spent his whole subsequent life, except four years in Ohio, and one in Aaronsburg.

He was one of nine children, one of whom survives him, Mrs. Eleanor Strayer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In marriage he was united to Miss Susanna Gephart. This union was blessed with ten children. Four sons died in early life; four daughters and two sons survive as follows: Mrs. Aegeline Thorp and Mrs. Mary Breish, of Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Emma Beck, of Duncannon, Pa.; Dr. W. S. Burd, dentist, of Bellwood, Dr. E. J. Burd, of Snow Shoe, Pa., and Eleanor Burd, of Kreamerville.

Mr. Burd was the oldest and one of the first members of the M. E. church in Kreamerville, where he found spiritual comfort which did not forsake him in old age, affliction and death. The body and mind both trembled under the weight of disease and years, yet hope in Christ remained firm.

The funeral services were conducted in the M. E. church at Kreamerville, by his pastor, Rev. T. S. Faus, assisted by Rev. Muma, pastor of the Lutheran church. Interment was made in the Rebersburg cemetery.

May Result Fatally.

A serious stabbing took place near Milesburg on Saturday afternoon. Late Sunday evening two tramps, with the assistance of a couple of farmers, took into Milesburg on a stretcher another tramp, who was the man stabbed. The injured man was taken to a doctor's office and an examination made, when it was found that the knife had entered his side just above the right hip and penetrated to a depth of eight inches. The man was suffering terrible agony, and his condition then from going so long without surgical attention was such that it was dangerous to probe to the full depth of the knife thrust. In explanation of his wound the injured man said it was an accident, that one of his companions had been practicing throwing a knife into a board, as seen in circuses, and he had stepped in the way, receiving the knife in his side. Thus far the men have withheld their names, but said they were from Schuylkill county. The stabbed man will not likely recover. No arrests have yet been made, though there may be in the event of the injured man's death, and for that reason the two other men are being detained at Milesburg.

A Republican Scrap at Bellefonte.

Al Dale and young McClure, two leading Republicans of Bellefonte, had a fistic pleasantness the other day. Subject under discussion: Governor Hastings.

The two Turks met in McClure's shop without any Grease to prevent friction over the next-to-be postmaster. Dale bombarded Mac's phiz to make it look different from any pretty previous photograph. McClure brot a saddler's hammer to his aid and after a show window was smashed Al struck off up street with McClure in close pursuit using sticks and stones as advance agents upon the fleeing Dale. Getting up street Mac had Al put under arrest. When Turk meets Turk, &c.

Moved His Carriage Works.

J. T. Lee has moved his carriage works into the Arney shops, vacated by Mr. Swarm, where he will continue to do all kinds of wagon and buggy work. Painting and trimming a specialty. Look for his advertisement in our next issue; you will find something that will interest you these hard times.

Organized an Orchestra.

A meeting was held Monday evening by about ten of our musicians to effect arrangements to organize an orchestra in the town. During the past year a number of good musicians have located in Centre Hall, and there is no good reason why the town could not support an organization of the kind.

Contemplate Building.

A congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church will be held next Saturday with the view of determining whether the charge will erect a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church down street. A stable has been erected, and most of the members desire a dwelling to be erected as soon as possible.

Will Run Every Hour.

A Herdic coach line has been organized to run from Lewistown Junction to Reedsville. Six coaches will run every hour.

—Every young man wishes to look neatly and well dressed, and desires that his clothing shall be of the latest cut and material, and then the price is an important consideration. Lewins, Bellefonte, has a stock that is the very latest. Everything and a big assortment to select from, which gives that stand the enormous rush it is having. Popular prices draw the business.

A Car Load of

MEN'S SPRING SHOES.

Spring Shoes galore. We're still harping on that one strain. A little better shoe for a little lower price than possibly obtainable elsewhere. Many patrons appear surprised at always finding our establishment always crowded. Nothing strange about that. More men are growing shoe wise every year. The wiser you grow, the more you'll appreciate buying shoes here. Two offers of many. Both are in that new rich dark shade of Russia:

$3 Shoes for $2.55

The "Special" Russia Calf Shoe, in all the new styles of toe, most shoe dealers ask $3.00. Our price is $2 25.

$4 Shoes for $3.

The Metallic, a hand-sewed Russia Calf, in all the new toes, you will not find so good a shoe elsewhere for $4.00, our price, $3.00.

Our surpassing $2 25 Shoe for Ladies. Compare them point by point with the best $3 shoe the world has ever produced—you'll get the shoes mixed, and you will pay $3 for our $2.25 shoes.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

If We Could Pin a Sample of Dress Goods to This Newspaper,

Our store would be too small to hold the crowds eager to seize the oppo.tunities now offered to liven February business. Perfect goods without hurt or flaw. For a starter. A number of patterns never offered for less than 50c, to go at this sale

At 25 Cents,

New patterns in Percales and Seersuckers.

Always Up To Date.

GARMAN'S STORE,

Allegheny st. - Bellefonte.

Do you want to buy

....Furniture?

Prices never so low at

W. R. Brachbill's.

Come and see the Antique Oak Sideboard, Swell Top, Large Mirror, - - - -

For $9.75

Great reductions now offered in Baby Carriages. Come early and get choice of stock.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

THE BEST GOODS FOR THE LEAST MONEY IS THE PRICE OF LEADERSHIP.

Where customers constantly cling, satisfaction is to be found. Comparisons of prices and qualities are our strongest arguments, and the crowds that continually buy of us, is the best evidence that we OUT-SELL and UNDER-SELL all other competitive houses. We sell goods CHEAPER than others because we own them CHEAPER. If you have a thought of saving money, put that thought into execution at once, and follow up our prices, and you will find more bargains for your money here than any house in Centre county will offer you.

Read the Following Special Offerings for the Coming Week:

Linens.

An extra quality good Cotton Towels	6c
Good first-class all Linen Towels, large size	3c
Fast Color Red Table Linen	17c
An extra quality Unbleached Table Linen, (all Linen), usually sold at 65c, this week	48c

Dress Goods.

All Wool Novelties, 36 inch	25c
40 inch Novelties, all new shades	25c
Black Serges, all Wool, 50c quality, this week	40c
Black Serges, our 75c quality, this week	58c
A special drive this week in a 36 inch Serge, (all colors), all wool	25c

We are headquarters for Novelties in Dress Goods, as our assortment is good and at popular prices.

Wash Dress Goods.

Linen Tissue, natural colored ground with Silk Stripe, an entirely new cloth this season, just the thing for swell Shirt Waists, beautiful designs	10c
Choice of over 100 pieces of new Wash Goods in Organdies, Dimities, Lappets, and all the new ideas in Sheer Goods—every piece a beauty	12½c

Domestic Special

Good Apron Gingham you can hardly tell it from Lancaster, this week	4c
Yard wide Unbleached Muslin, good quality,	4½c
32 inch Percales, all fast colors	9c
Good Outing Cloth	5c
Choice of 30 pieces fine Sattens for dresses, black ground and fancy figures	9c
A fine Zephyr Gingham, well worth 12½c, elegant styles, this week	8c

Silk Special

22 inch India Silk, Lyon's dye, and extra finish 20 different shades	45c
Black Satin Duchess, a beautiful quality, 21 inch, well worth $1.25, this week	98c
We have about 10 pieces left of our Wash Silks, which we will continue to sell at	25c

Millinery

Night and day our trimmers are hard at work.

We are Representatives of Styles and Low Prices. We sell more Millinery than all other stores combined in Bellefonte. The lady in charge of this department has but just returned again from New York this week, and you can depend on seeing all the new shapes here.

Our trade in Millinery has been so large this season that we have been to New York three times for new goods.

We Make No Charge For Trimming Hats.

Special

300 Ladies' Sailors, this week, 15c

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.